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ORMOND PLANT FARM

PTY. LTD.

ORMOND, S.E.9, Victoria
Australia



No. 35

TREES
SHRUBS
PERENNIALS
ROCK PLANTS

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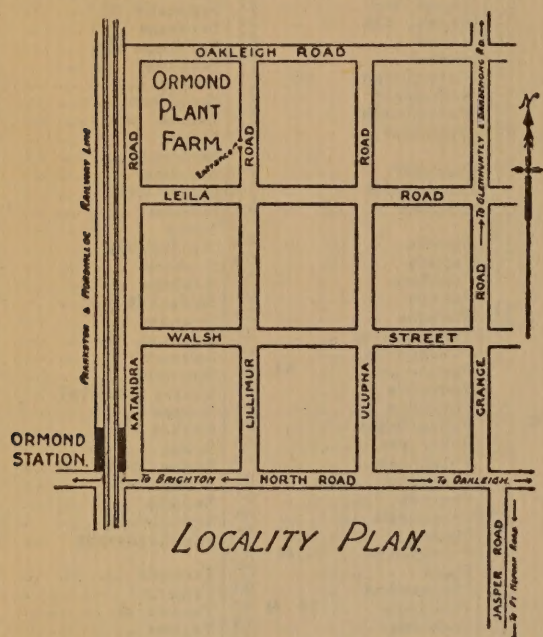
"Aye be putting in a tree 'twill be growing whilst you're sleepin'."

—Sir Walter Scott.

TERMS OF SALE

ERRORS—It is our desire to supply Plants and Seeds which will give entire satisfaction and prove true to name or type, but anyone can understand that, on a large place, where thousands of plants are handled and some of them many times, before being sold, it is quite possible to make an occasional mistake, in which case we wish to be promptly notified, and we will do our best to rectify matters.

COLORS VARY in certain districts and at different seasons of the year, and although catalogue description may not seem to fit some varieties, it may yet be quite correct. For instance, a yellow rose may come quite a cream color in hot weather; deep pink, many shades paler, etc.



LOCALITY PLAN

TERMS—From buyers who have not a ledger account with us, we ask for a remittance with their order. All prices in this Catalogue are Nett, and are subject to alteration according to crop failures, etc.

REMITTANCES may be made by crossed cheque, Money Orders (payable Melbourne), Postal Notes or Stamps.

Exchange must be added to all country and Interstate Cheques, 6d. for Victoria, 1/- for Interstate and New Zealand.

When Cash is sent with orders for plants, clients should add sufficient to cover packing charges.

PACKING—We use every possible care in packing and, after we have delivered goods to the Railways, Carriers and Shipping Companies, and received their receipt, our responsibility ceases. All claims for damage in transit must be made direct to the carriers concerned.

SUBSTITUTES—Orders are sometimes received containing a variety which has failed or been discarded, in which case we will substitute something of a similar color which we consider good. Should this not be desired, please state on the order, "Do not substitute."

DESPATCH—We despatch orders as promptly as possible, taking them in rotation as received, but, in some cases, it may happen that one or more items are not quite ready, when order is received, which of course, may entail delay.

PACKAGES—We charge for boxes and packing material at cost, and, if cases are returned prepaid to Ormond Station, we allow two-thirds.

ORDERS booked by travellers will be supplied direct from our farm. **HAWKERS** using our name are liable to prosecution.

CORRESPONDENCE should be addressed to Ormond, and NOT to our City Depot. Letters addressed to Empire Arcade have to be re-addressed by the postal authorities and sent to Ormond, thus causing delay.

ADVICE—We shall be pleased to give advice on all garden matters.

GARDENERS—Should any of our clients require a gardener, we are in touch with most of the best men and shall be pleased to assist in any way we can.

NON-WARRANTY—Most of the failures with seeds, plants or bulbs are due to causes entirely beyond our control, such as unfavorable weather or soil conditions, too deep or too shallow planting, etc., which render it impossible for us to guarantee success, and although we take all possible care to supply only such goods as will, under proper conditions, produce satisfactory results, we still give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter, of any of the trees, plants, bulbs or seeds we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Every order will be executed on these conditions only. It must, however, be plain to everyone who gives the matter the slightest thought, that it is to our best interests to send out only such stock as will not only grow, but prove true to name and description.

VISITORS to our Plant Farm at Ormond are always welcome. Hours: 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., including Saturday Afternoons.

W. Robinson

Managing Director.

Registered Office and Showgrounds:

LILLIMUR ROAD, ORMOND, S.E.9., Vic.

Telephones: UL 1088 and UL 1089.

City Depot, Cent. 1733.

Trees and Shrubs

WE offer a comprehensive range of Coniferous Shrubs, Deciduous and Evergreen Shrubs and Trees including a great variety of flowering types. A new home (or, for that matter, any home) does not attain its fullest charm until a garden has grown up around it to add picturesqueness to the surroundings, and, when properly planned, and the plants carefully selected and placed in the most advantageous positions, they give an air of dignity and distinction as well as adding beauty and attractiveness throughout the whole year. This applies more especially to Coniferous and other Evergreens which lend a note of cheerfulness in dark winter days, the brilliant green, glaucous and metallic shadings of these stately plants being at once pleasing, restful and artistic.

We are prepared to give advice relative to all gardening matters, and our landscape department will gladly undertake the designing, planning and planting of new gardens or the renovation and reconstruction of old ones be they large or small.

We cordially invite enquiries on any matter regarding gardens and their care.

ADVANCED TREES AND SHRUBS

MODERN conditions have entirely altered the TREE & SHRUB business in recent years. Something bigger and better is now demanded; immediate effect is the general desire. The Ormond Plant Farm has for several years specialised in advanced trees and shrubs, specially prepared during the summer, to enable them to be lifted with good balls of earth, or in the case of deciduous trees, plenty of fibrous roots. Many lines are grown in containers from which they can be planted with safety at any time of the year.

SUMMER PLANTING. — Many people are under the wrong impression that TREES & SHRUBS can only be planted in the Autumn and Winter months. Winter planting only applies to deciduous trees and shrubs which have been taken from the nursery rows with bare roots. Well balled plants or those es-

tablished in pots or other containers can be planted at any time of the year. In fact, tender subjects are best planted in Spring and Early Summer to allow them to get established and make frost-resisting wood before the following Winter.

SUMMER PLANTING is more successful than Winter Planting, and we plant scores of new gardens during the Summer without the loss of a single plant.

TO REMOVE PLANTS FROM TINS make a cut in opposite corners with tin snips, chop down with a tomahawk or corner of a sharp spade, and pull apart. The ball can then be taken out intact.

PLANTS BALLED IN HESSIAN can be planted with hessian left on. After lowering the plant into the hole, cut the string around the stem and pack the soil well around the ball.

HINTS AND SUGGESTIONS

PLANTING TREES & SHRUBS.—If received in pots, take out the drainage crocks from the base and slightly shake off the soil from the outer edge of the top surface. A pointed stick can be used for both operations. Dig a hole 4 or 5 times as wide and deep as the ball of the plant or roots of the tree, loosen up the bottom of the hole and then replace the whole of the soil, firming well as replaced. A hole can then be made just sufficient to take the roots. Use a piece of wood as a rammer to firm round plants with a ball and tramp well in the case of deciduous planted with bare roots. Always water well after planting to settle the soil.

PLANTS RECEIVED BALLED IN HESSIAN.—Handle carefully so as not to break the ball of earth. After lowering into the hole, just cut strings and fold hessian back. Plants received in petrol and other tins—Cut tins on opposite sides and pull apart. Lift plants by the ball and not by the stem.

PRUNING.—In the case of Shrubs, clip back once a year is the general rule. This prevents getting out of hand and keeps plants compact. Clip just after flowering is a safe rule to follow, except with tender subjects, which can be left until the end of August.

STAKING—Trees or Shrubs which have a long stem or are at all top heavy should be staked at the time of planting. The stake should be put on the north-west side to shade the stem. We are prepared to give information at any time by letter or telephone.

OFFICE & DESPATCH DEPARTMENT :

LILLIMUR ROAD, ORMOND, S.E.9

ROSE & TREE GROUNDS : NOTTING HILL.

CITY DEPOT :

EMPIRE ARCADE, FLINDERS STREET,
Opposite Centre Entrance Flinders Street
Station.

Look for the Neon Sign.

TELEPHONES :

Office, Despatch and General Information:
UL 1088, UL 1089; City Depot, Cent. 1733.

All correspondence should be addressed to
Ormond.

We design and construct NEW GARDENS, LAWNS, DRIVES, ROCK GARDENS, POOLS, Stone Walls, etc., and have specially trained men for this purpose. An ORMOND DESIGNED GARDEN is DISTINCTIVE both in design and planting. Scale plans drawn from 30/- upwards. If we do the work or supply the plants, no charge will be made for plans.

CITY DEPOT :
EMPIRE ARCADE, FLINDERS STREET, MELB. (Opp. Station)

Correspondence direct to—THE—

ORMOND PLANT FARM PTY. LTD.
ORMOND, S.E.9, VICTORIA.

Tels. : City Depot, Central 1733. Office and Plant Grounds at Ormond : UL 1088 (2 lines).

Trees & Shrubs

{INCLUDING CONIFERS}

	Each		Each
ABELIA—			
E—Floribunda—Numerous pale blush flowers. The reddish brown calyx remains after flowers fall, giving a pretty effect, 6ft.	1/6	E—Decurrens Normalis (Queen Wattle)—Deep yellow, 20ft.	1/- & 1/6
ABIES—			
E—Douglasi (Oregon Pine)—Very handsome tree, tall	2/6 to 10/-	E—Elata (Cedar Wattle)—20ft.	1/- & 1/6
E—Excelsa (Norway Spruce)—Beautiful tree of symmetrical growth, very hardy, grows to 80ft in suitable localities 3/6 & 5/-	5/-	E—Longifolia (Coast Wattle)—Flowers long and deep yellow, 15ft.	1/6
ABUTILON (Chinese Lantern)—			
Hardy shrubs of easy growth, bell-shaped pendulous flowers, should be pruned in the late winter to obviate straggly growth.		E—Podalyriaefolia (Queensland Silver Wattle)—Handsome, broad deep silvery grey foliage and large sprays of deep yellow flowers; large shrub habit; blooms over a long period; one of the best varieties; 8ft.,	10/- & 15/- doz, 1/- & 1/6
E—Aureum Variegatum—Golden, variegated foliage, flowers red, 6ft.	1/6	E—Prominens (Golden Rain Wattle)—yellow.	1/6
E—Sawitzii—Very attractive white and green maple like foliage, 4ft.	1/6	E—Pycnantha (Golden Wattle)—Large golden flowers, prefers poor soil	1/- & 1/6
Standards, very ornamental, 3/6, 5/- & 7/6	7/6	E—Saligna (Weeping Wattle)—Rich, attractive flowers and foliage	1/6
E—Sydney Belle—Golden Yellow	1/6	E—Spectabilis (Mudgee Wattle)—Shrubby growth, 8 to 10ft.	1/6
E—Vexillarium—Dark crimson flowers and golden variegated foliage; makes a low spreading bush 2ft., or will creep over rockeries or walls	15/- doz. 1/6	ACER—	
Many Named Varieties of various colors	1/6	D—Campestre (English Maple)—Makes a splendid shade tree, 40ft. 5/-, 3/6 & 2/6	2/6
ACACIA (Wattle)—			
E—Baileyana (Cootamundra Wattle)—Bright yellow, with glaucous foliage, 15ft.	1/- & 1/6	D—Japonicum (Japanese Maple)—From seed	2/6
E—Cultriformis (Knife Acacia)—Beautiful blue foliage, flowers round, fair-sized balls in long racemes of deep orange, 10ft.	1/6 & 2/-	Do., Grafted plants, named varieties	5/-
E—Howittii (Howitt's Wattle)—Pale yellow flowers, shrubby growth, 8 to 10ft.	1/- & 1/6	D—Negundo—Large pale green foliage turning yellow in autumn, 20ft.	3/6
		D—Negundo Aureum Variagatum—Foliage green and gold, 6ft; large 4ft. trees 5/- to 7/6	7/6
		D—Negundo Argenteum Variegatum—Foliage green, bordered and marked with silvery white; makes a nice contrast with other foliage; large 4ft. plants 5/- to 7/6	7/6
		D—Palmatum (Polymorphum)—"Japanese Maple." Pretty pale green foliage giving delicate autumn tints; requires semi-shade; does well in the hill districts; 12ft.	2/6 to 10/6

TREES AND SHRUBS (Continued)

ACMENA (Syn., *Eugenia Smithii*)—(see also Hedge Plants).

This is the Australian Lily-Pilly or Native Myrtle, and is ornamental in different ways at various periods of the year. Besides the beautiful bright shiny green foliage, bronze tips are noticeable in spring, creamy white flowers in early summer, green and white berries in later summer, which gradually turn to a rosy mauve in late autumn and throughout the winter. This also makes a fine hedge or breakwind.

Each

E—*Cynocarpa*—Masses of mauvy-blue berries, 15 to 20ft. 1/6 to 5/-

E—*Floribunda*—Mauve pink berries, 15ft. Per doz., 15/-, 18/- and 20/-; each, 1/6, 2/- & 2/6

Extra large specimens for tubs 5/- to 7/6

E—*Pendula* (Syn. *Ventenatti*)—White berries, weeping foliage, 20ft. 1/6

E—*Pyramidalis*—Small pale green foliage, upright growth, mauve berries. Specimens 4ft. to 5ft., 5/- & 7/6; 1½ft. 2/-

AESCULUS (Chestnut)—

D—*Rubicunda*—Red flowers, 30ft. 5/- & 7/6

AGATHEA—(Blue Marguerite)—

E—*Coelestis*—Small blue, daisy-like flowers, 18in. 1/6

E—*Coelestis Monstrosa*—Larger flowers than the foregoing; similar color and taller, 2ft. 1/6

Agathea is very suitable for permanent edging. Clips well to 8 inches, and blooms throughout the year. Small plants for this purpose, 60/- per 100. Plant 8in. apart.

AGONIS (West Australian Willow Myrtle)

E—*Flexuosa*—White flowers, and an attractive weeping habit; young foliage crimson-tipped; suits hot, dry conditions, 15ft. 1/6 to 3/6

AILANTHUS—

D—*Glandulosa* (Tree of Heaven)—An exceptionally fast-growing tree with beautiful and robust foliage, showing a reddish tinge on the terminal growths 1/6 & 2/6

ALLSPICE TREE (see *Calycanthus*).

Each

AMELANCHIER (American June Berry)—

D—*Canadensis*—Dainty small snow-white flowers covering the whole tree, followed by crimson fruit, 30ft. 2/6 & 3/6

ANDROMEDA—

E—*Japonica*—Creamy white pendulous flowers, resembling Lily-of-the-Valley; prefer semi-shade and must be kept moist in hot summer months 3/6 & 5/-

ARBUTUS—

E—*Unedo* (Strawberry Tree)—Delicate, waxy, white flowers, followed by edible scarlet fruit, 10ft. Advanced 3/6 & 5/- 1/6 & 2/6

ASH (see *Fraxinus*).

ARAUCARIA—

E—*Excelsa* (Norfolk Island Pine)—Splendid symmetrical growth; suits seaside. Suitable for room decoration when small. 80ft. 2/6 to 7/6

AUCUBA (Japanese Laurel)—

Aucubas do best in semi-shade; good for growing under trees, and make excellent pot plants.

E—*Japonica*—Glossy green foliage and large red berries, 4ft. 2/6 to 5/6

E—*Japonica Variegata*—Pretty mottled green & white & golden foliage 2/6 & 3/6 Large specimens 5/-

AZALEAS

Our collection of Azaleas contains the most up-to-date varieties yet introduced to Australasia. Below is a list of new and rare sorts and the best of the older varieties. In hot districts they should be planted in partial shade, such as under trees or the south-west side of structures. In the cooler parts they flourish well in the full sun, and make a fine mass of color. Water freely in hot weather, and the plants should be hosed frequently to keep down thrip. They dislike lime.

Price, 2/6 each; 25/- dozen. Large Specimens, 3/6, 5/- and 7/6.

ADOLPHE de VERVAENE — Deep red, double.

BERNARDT ANDRE—Pink, double.

BERNARDT ANDRES ALBA—White, double.

CHARMER—Bright amaranth, single.

TREES AND SHRUBS (Continued)

AZALEAS (Continued).

- COMTESSE DE FLANDERS—Bright rose, large, single.
- COCADÉ ORANGE—Deep salmon red, blotched violet purple, double.
- DEUTSCHE PERLE—Pure white, early, good double.
- DR. MOORE.—Flesh, shaded deep pink, single.
- DUC DE NASSAU.—Purplish rose, good grower, single.
- DAME MELANIE.—Deep rose, edged white, blotched carmine, single.
- EMPRESS OF INDIA—Deep salmon rose, blotched carmine and edged white; double.
- EUGENE MAZEIL—Reddish pink, shaded lilac, single.
- GENERAL BRIDGES—Rosy red, sport from Empress of India.
- HELEN THELMAN—Pale pink, exquisite form, late flowering, double.
- JEAN HAERENS—Double pink, shaded carmine, dwarf habit and exceptionally free flowering; a good companion to Mde. Petrick, blooming a little later. Small plants, 3/6.
- JUBILEE—Rich crimson, frilled petals.
- MDE. ADOLPHE DE HAENE—Pink, edged and blotched white, single.
- MDE. LOUIS VAN HOUTTE—White, striped red, single.
- MDE. HERMAN SEIDEL—White, mottled pale green, double.
- MDE. VAN DER CRUYSSSEN—Deep rose, blotched chocolate, good double.
- MDE. PAUL de SHRYNER—Rich rosy cerise, single.
- MDE. PETRICK—Rich rosy carmine, a wonderfully striking color. The full double flowers have prettily frilled petals. The growth is strong, yet compact. Small plants, 3/6 and 5/-.
- MDE. J. VERVANE—Pink and white, double.
- MARQUIS OF LORNE—Orange scarlet, late flowering, very double.
- NICHOLAS SCHRAURER—Brilliant rose pink, very fine.
- NIOBE—Double white, strong grower.
- PHOEBUS—Indian red, double.
- PHONICEA—Mauve pink, single, very free flowering, makes a big bush.
- PROFESSOR WOLTERS—Pale rose and deep carmine; single.
- SCHYVERIANA—Pink and white, single.
- SIMON MARDNER—Rich rose pink, beautiful double flower. The first to commence blooming, and is still flowering when other varieties are over.
- SOUVENIR P. DE KERCHOVE—Pale pink, shaded carmine, double.
- SOUVENIR DE PRINCE ALBERT—Rose, margined and striped white; excellent variety, double, late.
- SPLENDENS—Salmon, profuse bloomer, single.
- SPLENDIDE—Rosy cerise, single.
- TEMPERANCE—Heliotrope, semi-double.
- VERVANEANA—Bright rose, mottled and bordered with white, a bold, massive double flower.
- VERVANEANA ROSEA.—Exactly like Vervaneana except in color, which is crushed strawberry.

MOLLIS—Hybrids

Very beautiful type in tonings of yellow, orange and flame. These are deciduous, and the foliage takes on lovely tints in autumn.

JAPANESE AZALEAS

These produce small flowers in great profusion.

- DUKE OF CONNAUGHT—Rich red. The growth is neat and compact. A profuse bloomer.
- HATSU-GIRI—Lovely cerise shade.
- HINODE-GIRI—Clear crimson, very free.
- LADY CARMICHAEL—Small flowering Japanese type; color, deep cerise; very free flowering; single.

TREES AND SHRUBS (Continued)

	Each		Each
BAECKIA (Australia)—		D—Vulgaris —Beautiful colored foliage, red berries in autumn, 6ft.	2/6
E—Plicata—Pink, masses of tiny flowers, 1ft.	1/6 & 2/6	D—Wilsoni —Flowers golden yellow, and dark crimson foliage in autumn 2/6 &	3/6
BAMBOO—		BIOTA—	
Several varieties	from 2/6	E—Orientalis Nana—Dense bright green foliage, 4ft.	3/6 & 5/-
BAUERA (Australia)—		E—Orientalis Nana Aurea—Bright golden foliage, very dwarf habit, 3ft.	5/- to 7/6
E—Sessiliflora—Rich magenta. One of our finest dwarf native shrubs, 3ft	2/-	These are excellent for small tubs or for rock gardens.	
BEECH (see Fagus).		BIRCH (Betula)—	
BENTHAMIA (Himalayan Strawberry)—		D—Laciniata—A new variety with finely cut foliage and graceful semi-weeping habit	7/6 & 10/-
E—Fragifera—Creamy white flowers, followed by large strawberry-like fruits, 20ft.	1/6 to 5/-	D—Silver—Pretty drooping foliage and white bark. This makes a handsome specimen. Both the foliage and the branches are graceful. The foliage turns a golden yellow in autumn, 20ft. 2/6, 3/6, 5/- &	7/6
BERBERIS (The Barberry)—(see also Hedge Plants).		D—Purpurea (Purple Birch) — Quick growing variety, foliage deep purple, similar to Copper Beech, 20ft. 5/, 7/6 &	10/-
There are a large number of varieties of Berberis, but we only list a few of the best. They grow easily in any situation, and will stand cutting back in winter.		D—Pyramidalis—An upright form of the Silver Birch, with white bark, 20ft. 3/-, 5/- &	7/6
D—Aggregata—Dense bushy habit, yellow flowers; coral berries, foliage well colored. 4ft.	2/- & 2/6		
E—Aquifolia (Mahonia)—Large spiny leaves which color in autumn, bright yellow flowers and purple berries	2/6 & 3/6		
E—Darwinii—Deep orange, small dark green shining foliage, 8ft.	2/- to 3/6		
D—Japonica—Large, pale green foliage, flowers lemon yellow, resembling Lily-of-the-Valley, and fragrant, purple berries, 6ft.	2/- & 3/6		
D—Koreana—A compact variety with wax-like red berries and brilliant autumn foliage	2/6 & 3/6		
D—Thunbergii—White flowers, followed by deep scarlet berries, and richly colored foliage in autumn, 5ft.	1/6 to 3/6		
D—Thunbergii Atropurpurea—A striking variety; the foliage through the spring and summer is a rich bronzy red, changing in the autumn to even a more brilliant red, 3ft.	2/- to 5/-		
D—Vulgaris Purpurea—Deep purple foliage, turning crimson in autumn; purple berries	2/6 & 3/6		

LAWNS.

A good lawn is a great asset to any garden; a poor garden looks presentable with a well-grown even lawn. Lawns can be grown from seed of various perennial grasses either separately or in mixture. These grasses, such as Fescue, Browntop, Creeping Bent, Crested Dog's Tail, and Short Seeded Perennial Rye, have a fluctuating market price. Our No. 1 Mixture is suitable for Tennis Courts, Croquet Lawns, 3/6 per lb.; No. 2 for good Garden Lawns, 2/9 per lb.; No. 3 for Road Frontages, etc., 2/- per lb.

Seed per Square Yard 1½ozs. to 2ozs.

Buffalo Grass Lawns suitable for dry areas where little water is available. Roots only, 10/- per sack, enough for 400 square feet planted 6in. each way. Kikuyu Grass, a fairly recent introduction for lawns, creeping habit, not so coarse as Buffalo, and a more vivid green. Grows freely under dry conditions. We prefer it to Buffalo. Price 15/- per sack, to plant 666 square feet.



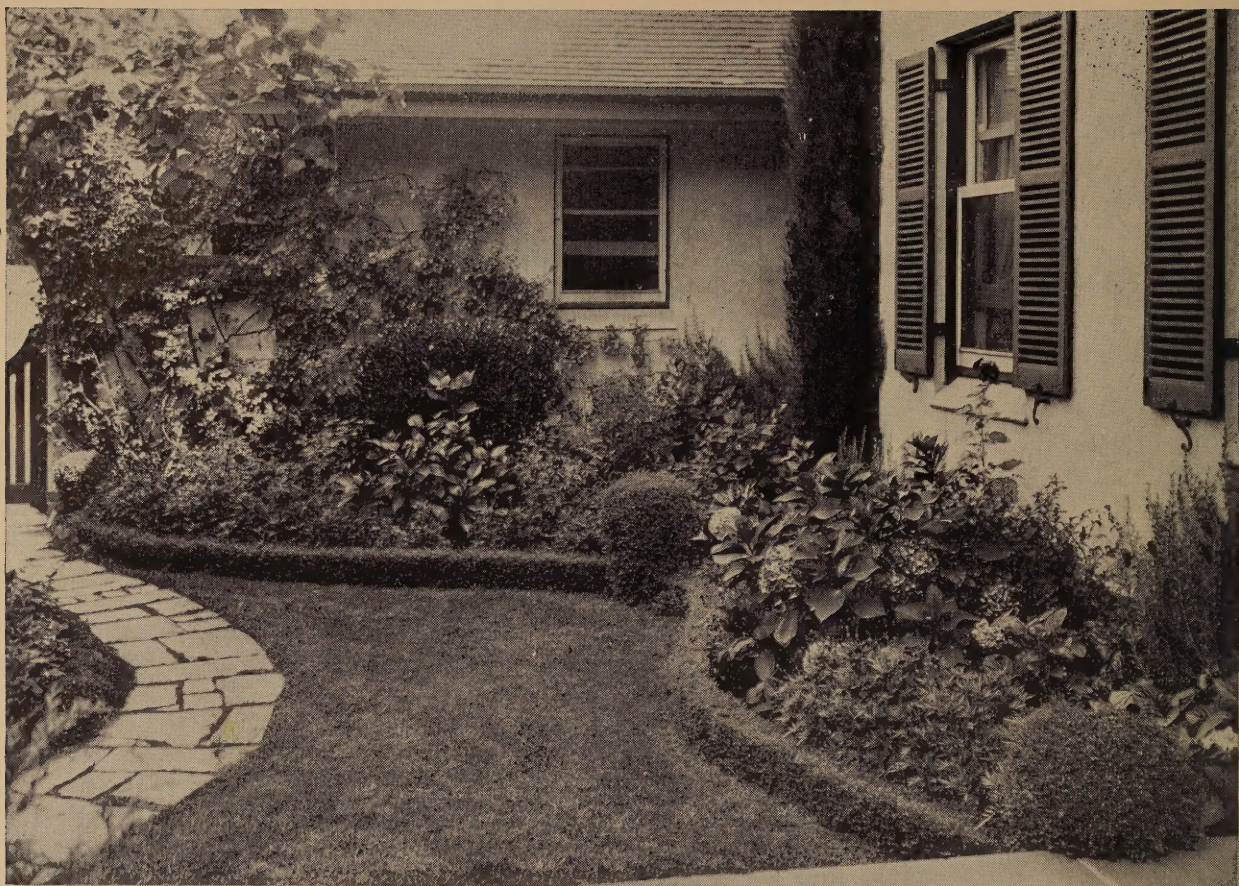
RUSSELL LUPINS. (See Page 45)



PYRUS LEMOINE (See Page 28)



POLYANTHUS MONARCH STRAIN (See Page 48)



Showing *Lonicera Nitida* as a 9in. edging. *Cupressus Stricta* in the corner.



At Left—

No. 1 *RETINOSPORA SQUARROSA*

No. 2 *CUPRESSUS FLETCHERII*

No. 3 *JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA*

TREES AND SHRUBS (Continued)

	Each		Each
BOOBYALLA (see Myoporum).		15in. to 18in. plants, partly shaped	
BORONIA (Australia)—		2/6 to 3/6	
E—Elatior—Deep rosy cerise, exception- ally free flowering, 3ft.	2/6	E—Box (English)—for edging, per 100	20/- to 30/-
E—Megastigma — Brown, the popular sweet-scented variety, 4ft.	1/6 & 2/6	Do., Dwarf Dutch, clipped and shaped	5/-
Boronias should be well cut back each year after flowering. Avoid lime or fresh manure.		Do., do., do., small, for edging, per 100	25/-
BOX (see Buxus).		Do., variegated shaped	5/- to 7/6
BRACHYCHITON (Australia, Syn., Sterculia)—		CALLISTEMON (Australian Bottle Brush)—	
E—Acerfolium (the Flame Tree)—Scarlet	2/- & 2/6	Callistemons are exceptionally hardy and do well in poor sandy soil, making a brilliant show in spring. They are better if cut well back oc- casionally.	
E—Populneum (Currajong) — Beautiful tree, both in foliage and shape, 25ft.	15/- per doz. 1/6	E—Lanceolatum—Scarlet, 8ft.	1/6 to 3/6
BRACHYSEMA (Australia)—		CALLITRIS.—	
E—Lanceolatum — Bright scarlet pea- shaped flower, 5ft.	1/6 & 2/-	E—Robusta (Murray Pine)—Exceedingly hardy, very symmetrical form with dense foliage; thrives in poor soil, 15 to 20ft., or can be clipped to 4ft. Good for tubs. Clipped specimens 5/- to 10/-; Smaller	2/6
BROOM (see Spartium).		CALODENDRON (Cape Chestnut)—	
BRUGMANSIA (Trumpet Flower)—		E—Capense—White and pink, in terminal panicles; likes a warm position, 20ft.	2/-
E—Knightii—White pendulous flowers of large size, sweetly scented, 8ft.	2/-	CALCEOLARIA RUGOSA—	
BUBIALO (see Myoporum).		Shrub type, yellow and brown	1/6
BUDDLEA—		CALYCANTHUS (Flowering Allspice)—	
E—Alternifolia—Distinct variety fragrant lilac flowers, and long arching branches, 8ft.	1/6 & 2/6	D—Praecox Grandiflora—Yellow with brown marking; very delightful per- fume, 6ft.	2/6
E—Globosa—Orange, 12ft.	1/6 & 2/-	CAMELLIA—	
E—Hemsleyana—Large spikes resembling the purple lilac, both in shape and color; a darker and better variety than Veitch- iana	2/-	Camellias are very adaptable, and will grow practically anywhere. Their large shining foli- age is attractive, and there is nothing more showy when in bloom. They require little pruning, but a clip over occasionally will keep them in shape.	
E—Salvifolia—Mauve flowers with attract- ive foliage, 8ft.	1/6 & 2/6	E—Japonica—In various colors	3/6, 5/- 7/6
BUXUS (The Box)—(see also Hedge Plants).		E—Sasanqua—A Japanese variety, which blooms in the winter; the foliage small, and the flower shades of pink, similar to a glorified apple blossom	2/6 & 5/-
E—Sempervirens (Aborescens)—The Tree Box. Small deep green foliage and dense growth; will grow in any situation; good for growing in tubs and stands clipping into shapes. Excellent as a fin- ish to lavender borders or planting near pillars. Shaped 6-year specimen pyra- mids, or with ball tops on standards	5/- to 20/-	CAMPHORA (Camphor Laurel)—(see also Hedge Plants).	

TREES AND SHRUBS (Continued)

CAMPHORA (Continued).

Each

E—*Officinalis*—A very fine tree which should be more widely planted, especially in the warmer districts. The foliage is bright, and a pretty shade of pale green, the young tips are pale coppery bronze. This makes a good tall hedge if clipped at 8 feet or over. This supplies the commercial camphor, 20ft. 15/- and 18/- per doz.; 1/6 & 2/-

CANTUA—

E—*Dependens*—Long, tubular, rose colored flowers, which hang gracefully, 4ft. 2/-

CARYOPTERIS (Blue Spiraea)—

E—*Mastacanthus*—Blue, 3ft. 2/-

CASSIA (Senna Bush)—

E—*Candolliana*—Bright yellow; terminal clusters in winter; should be cut back after flowering, 8ft. 2/6 & 3/6

CAVENDISHIA—

E—*Acuminata*—Somewhat rare evergreen, with red bell-shaped flowers with greenish tips; requires situation similar to Azaleas 2/-

CEANOTHUS—(see also Hedge Plants).

Ceanothus are adaptable as to locality and soil. In spring they are a mass of blue flowers. Veitchianus is suitable as a wall plant, a medium growing shrub, or as a small hedge.

E—*Divaricatus*—Blue, 8 ft. 2/-

E—*Edwardsii*—A hybrid from *Divaricatus* and *Veitchianus*; vigorous bushy growth, bright blue flowers extra fine 2/-

E—*Gloire de Plantier*—Pale blue panicles, 3ft. 2/6

E—*Veitchianus*—Sky blue, makes a dense mass of color; should be in every garden, 6ft. 2/-

CEDRELA (Chinese Cedar)—

D—*Sinensis*—Upright growth, handsome foliage, exceeding lovely in spring, its color being bright pink, which changes to emerald green in summer, 20ft. 3/6 & 5/-

CEDRUS (Indian Cedar)—

E—*Deodara*—Silvery grey, slightly pendulous habit. Makes a beautiful specimen, 15 to 20ft. 2/6 to 7/6

CERATONIA—

E—*Siliqua* (Locus Tree)—Yellow, 15ft. 2/-

CERATOSTIGMA—

D—*Griffithsi*—Dwarf growth about 2ft. Color intense blue with foliage coloring in autumn, 2ft. 2/6

D—*Willmottiae*—Deep sky blue blooming over a long season; most attractive and beautiful shrub, imparting the blue brilliance so needful in most gardens during summer and autumn. They are specially imposing planted in groups, but make handsome single specimens, 3ft. 1/6 to 3/6

CERCIS (Judas Tree)—

D—*Silicastrum*—Rosy red, in clusters, 10ft. 3/6 to 5/-

CESTRUM (Habrothamnus)—

Useful winter flowering shrubs with long tubular flowers hanging in clusters. Prune back in spring.

E—*Aurantiacum*—Orange, blooms late autumn and winter, 6ft. 1/6 to 3/6

E—*Newelli*—Bright crimson, winter flowering, 6ft. 1/6 to 3/6

CHAMAELAUCIUM UNCINATUM (Geraldton Wax Flower)—

E—A native of W.A. This evergreen shrub, with its waxy pink flowers in clusters, is most attractive during the winter months. Flowers over a long period and lasts for a week when cut. Does best in poor soil, but is very adaptable. Cut back after flowering; 6ft. 2/6, 3/6 & 5/-

CHERRIES, Double (see *Prunus Serrulata*)—
CHESTNUT (see *Aesculus*).

CHINESE LANTERN (see *Abutilon*).

CHOYSIA (Mexican Orange Flower)—

E—*Ternata*—White, sweetly scented flowers, spring and autumn, glossy green foliage, 5ft. 1/6 & 2/-

TREES AND SHRUBS (Continued)

	Each		Each
CHOROZEMA (Australian Flame Pea Bush)— Bright colored pea shaped flowers, which make a dense mass of color in the early spring. Dwarf growing, and should be cut back after flowering. E— <i>Cordata Grandiflora</i> —Orange and red, 3ft. 1/6 & 2/-		D— <i>Dielsiana</i> —Very bright red berries, attractive and graceful upright habit, 6ft. 2/6 to 3/6	
CLETHRA (Lily of the Valley Tree)— E— <i>Arborea</i> —Creamy white small globular flowers hanging in sprays like a Lily of the Valley, long glossy foliage, blooms in summer, 8ft. Large 3/6 & 5/-. 1/6 & 2/6 E— <i>Arborea Flora Plena</i> —Double white 2/6 & 3/6		E— <i>Franchetii</i> —Long arching branches, with orange red berries in profusion; downy underfoliage, 6ft. 1/6 to 2/6	
CLIANTHUS (N.Z. Glory Pea)— E— <i>Puniceus</i> —A hardy shrub with pendant foliage and large clusters of brilliant scarlet beak shaped flowers in the early summer, 5ft. 1/6 & 2/-		D— <i>Frigida</i> —A fast growing variety, upright growth, with masses of scarlet berries, 8 to 10ft. 1/6 to 2/6	
COPROSMA—(see also Hedge Plants). E— <i>Baueriana Variegata</i> —Silver variegated foliage, 6ft. 2/6 E— <i>Edwardsii</i> —A vast improvement in bright green with golden variegation; splendid habit and makes a fine specimen, 6ft. 2/- to 3/6 E— <i>Lucida</i> —Shiny green foliage, especially good along the coast; makes a beautiful shrub and an excellent hedge, 6ft. 10/- per doz. 1/-		D— <i>Horizontalis</i> —Low growing, spreading habit, suitable for rockeries, glossy foliage, red berries and colored autumn foliage 2/- to 3/6	
CORAL TREE (see Erythrina). CORNUS CAPITATA (see Benthamia). COROKIA— E— <i>Cotoneaster</i> —An attractive New Zealand native shrub, wiry branchlets, small leaves, bright yellow flowers and red berries, 4 to 6ft. 2/6, 3/6 & 5/-		E— <i>Microphylla</i> —Dwarf variety, semi-prostrate habit; purplish pink berries. Suitable for banks or rockeries, 3ft. 1/6 to 5/- E— <i>Pannosa</i> —White flowers followed by red berries throughout the winter, silvery foliage 1/6 to 3/6	
COTONEASTER (see also Hedge Plants). The outstanding features of these attractive shrubs are the beautiful scarlet berries in varying shades, and in some varieties the foliage also assumes brilliant hues in autumn. The berries are mostly conspicuous during the autumn and winter.		E— <i>Salicifolia</i> —Slender branches, glossy green foliage and bright red fruits, continuous from winter into spring 3/6 E— <i>Serotina</i> —White flowers in clusters, brilliant red berries, which hang for months in winter. The branches are long and arching. This is the best of the taller Cotoneasters, 6ft. 1/6 to 5/- E— <i>Simmondsii</i> —Red berries, upright habit, 5ft. 1/6 to 3/6	
		CRATAEGUS (English May or Hawthorn)— The beautiful large growing shrubs eventually assume the habit of small trees, and are most adaptable as regards climate. Fine specimens may be seen in Sydney and on the hills around Melbourne. Spring blooming. The double flowering varieties are specially noticeable. Others are admired for their brilliant fruits.	
		D— <i>Arnoldiana</i> —Large red cherry-like fruits 2/6 & 3/6 D— <i>Carrieri</i> —White, followed by large red oval berries, 15ft. 2/6 to 7/6	

TREES AND SHRUBS (Continued)

	Each		Each
CRATAEGUS (Continued).			
D—Coccinea—Makes a shapely tree, round scarlet berries the size of a cherry; partly colored autumn foliage, 15ft.	2/6 to 7/6	Cypress, graceful and of great beauty. A fine specimen for a lawn, 20ft; 6ft. specimens, 20/- to 30/-; Smaller	5/-
D—Cordata—Small dark crimson berries in clusters and autumn foliage, similar to the maple; makes an attractive tree, 15ft.	2/6, 3/6, 5/- & 7/6	E—Funeris—The foliage of this is variable, some being feathery and a grey blue color running to the ordinary Torulosa type, but of a brighter green, 15ft.	3/6 to 7/6
D—Mexicana—Large yellow fruit in winter	3/6 & 5/-	E—Lambertiana Horizontalis—Branching habit, makes a fine specimen or hedge, 40ft. Extra large plants, 7/6 and 10/-.	
D—Oxyantha Coccinea—Double crimson Hawthorn	2/6 to 5/-	(For quantities, see hedge plants)	2/6, 3/6 & 5/-
D—Oxyantha Flore Pleno Alba—Double white Hawthorn	2/6 to 5/-	E—Lambertiana Horizontalis Aurea—A golden form of the above 2/6, 3/6, 5/- & 7/6	
D—Oxyantha Rosea—Double pink Hawthorn	2/6 to 5/-	E—Lambertiana Horizontalis Hodginsii—Dark green foliage flecked with a silvery variegation. Spreading habit, can be grown as a specimen tree or clipped, 20ft.	3/6 to 7/6
Smithiana—Semi-evergreen foliage, richly colored in autumn; berries bright red, 12ft.	2/6 to 5/-	E—Lawsoniana Allumi—Flat upright pyramidal growth, bluish green foliage, 8ft.	5/- to 10/-
D—Tanacetifolia Orientalis — Brilliant orange scarlet fruits like small apples; a rare variety, 15ft.	2/6, 3/6 & 5/-	E—Lawsoniana Erecta Aurea—Slow growing upright, golden variety	7/6
For Evergreen Crataegus, see Pyracantha.		E—Lawsoniana Fletcheri—Much superior to Leptoclada. Close compact growth, with flat lace-like foliage of beautiful grey blue shade. Makes a fine small specimen, 8ft., or can be kept smaller.	3/6, 5/-, 7/6 & 10/-
CROTALARIA—			
E—Laburnifolia (Bird Flower)—Large clusters of greenish yellow flowers, 6ft.	1/6 & 2/6	E—Lawsoniana Lutea—Flat golden foliage, 15ft.	3/6 & 5/-
CRYPTOMERIA (Japanese Cedar)—			
E—Japonica Elegans—Handsome conifer, foliage turns rich coppery bronze in autumn, 20ft., 3 to 4 years' old plants, 7/6; smaller	3/6 & 5/-	E—Lawsoniana Rosenthalii—Erect pyramidal growth	5/-
E—Japonica Elegans Plumosus—Dwarfer and a more feathery appearance, 15ft.	3/6, 5/- & 7/6	E—Macrocarpa, 60ft. Special price for quantity	1/6
CURRAJONG (see Brachychiton).			
CUPHEA (Cigar Plant)—			
E—Platycentra—Orange red and yellow	2/-	We can supply Cupressus Macrocarpa in small plants for plantations or as shelter for stock, at 50/- and 60/- per 100; extra large specimens, 4 feet, balled, 3/6 ea.; 36/- dozen.	
E—Jorullensis—A low-spreading shrub with long tubular red and yellow flowers in winter, 5ft.	1/6		
CUPRESSUS (see also Hedge Plants)—			
E—Aurea Pendula—A weeping Golden			

TREES AND SHRUBS (Continued)

	Each		Each
CUPRESSUS (Continued).			
E— <i>Macrocarpa Aurea</i> (Syn. <i>Brunniana</i>) (from cuttings)—A new variety of great promise. Makes a splendid hedge or specimen. The foliage is very golden and feathery 3/6, 5/- & 7/6	7/6	CYTISUS (see Genista)—	
E— <i>Sempervirens Stricta</i> (Italian Cypress) Dark green foliage and upright habit; effective planted in three triangular fash- ion, with something of low growth sur- rounding the base, 20ft. 2/6, 3/6, 5/6 & 7/6	7/6	DAPHNE—	
E— <i>Torulosa</i> —Upright, very effective, 20ft. 2/6 to 10/-	10/-	E— <i>Indica Rubra</i> —Pink, sweet scented, 3ft. 2/6 to 7/6	7/6
E— <i>Torulosa Ormondii</i> —Fine bright green foliage, and upright growth. Can be kept quite narrow. Good for corners or specimens, 15ft. 3/6 to 10/-	10/-	DEUTZIA—	
CYDONIA (Pyrus Japonica)—		D— <i>Gracilis</i> —Mass of small white flowers in spring, 3ft. 1/6 & 2/6	2/6
Ornamental Quinces growing about 6 feet and bloom- ing profusely late winter and early spring, making a brilliant show; suitable for growing against a wall or in the open border. The flowers are followed by yel- low fruits; should be in every garden.		D— <i>Pride of Rochester</i> —Large white flow- ers, 4ft. 2/- & 2/6	2/6
D— <i>Falconet Charlet</i> —Charming salmon double flowers with paler centre; easily the best variety; upright growth, 5ft. 2/6 & 3/6	3/6	D— <i>Rosea</i> —Masses of pale mauve pink, 3ft. 2/- 2/6	2/6
D— <i>Japonica</i> —Brilliant scarlet, 4ft. 2/6	2/6	DIOSMA (Breath of Heaven)—(see also Hedge Plants).	
D— <i>Japonica Moerloesii</i> —Apple blossom pink, 4ft. 2/6 & 3/6	3/6	E— <i>Alba</i> (<i>Ericoides</i>)—Scented foliage, small white flowers, can be clipped and kept any size desired, 3ft. 1/6 and 2/6	2/6
D— <i>Japonica Rubra Grandiflora</i> —Large crimson 2/6 & 3/6	3/6	E— <i>Pulchrum</i> —Of looser habit than the white variety. This is covered in late winter and early spring with a profusion of lovely pink blossoms; most attractive, 2ft. 2/-	2/-
D— <i>Japonica Grandiflora Rosea</i> —Pink 2/6	2/6	DIPLACUS—	
D— <i>Japonica Nivalis</i> —White 2/6	2/6	E— <i>Glutinosus</i> —Evergreen, with orange- colored flowers; cut back every second years, 2½ft. 1/6 & 2/-	2/-
D— <i>Winter Cheer</i> —Brightest orange scar- let flowers in mid-winter, compact bushy habit, very attractive, 4ft. 2/-, 2/6 3/6	3/6	E— <i>Glutinosus</i> , Mrs. Scholes—Dark crim- son with an orange throat, with flowers nearly twice the size of the old variety, 2ft. 1/6 & 2/-	2/-
Our Cydonias (commonly called Japonicas), are much more advanced plants than those usu- ally offered.		DURANTA—	
		E— <i>Plumieri</i> —Blue, followed by oval yel- low berries, 8ft. 2/-	2/-
		EDWARDSIA—(see Sophora).	
		PMITEND.—For killing Soil Insects and acting as a general soil fumigant for bacterial and fungoid diseases. Apply 2oz. per square yard, and fork in. 1lb. 9d., 7lbs. 3/6, 14lbs. 6/-, 28lbs. 10/-, 56lbs. 17/6, 112lbs. 30/-	

TREES AND SHRUBS (Continued)

Ericas

These are probably the most serviceable of our dwarf flowering shrubs, each variety blooming over a period of three months, and many of them two and three times in a season.

Ericas should never be planted under trees, as full sunshine is necessary to develop their beauty. They require no manure of any sort, very little cultivation, and dislike lime.

D denotes Dwarf, M Medium, T Tall Growth.

	Each
M—Andromaediflora—Pink, large globular flowers	2/-
M—Autumnalis—Deep rose, free bloomer	1/6
T—Baccans—Deep rose, globular flowers, good for cutting	1/6
D—Cavendishii—Bright yellow, long tube, rare	2/-
D—Cerinthoides Coronata—Scarlet	2/6
T—Charsleyana—Blush, constant bloomer, good for cutting	2/-
T—Codonoides—White, small flowers	2/-
T—Cruenta—Orange scarlet, winter	1/6
T—Dawn—Deep rose pink, masses of small round flowers, quick easy grower, good cut flower	1/6 & 2/6
T—Hybrida—Bright red, long tube	1/6 & 2/6
T—Jubilee—Deep pink, splendid for cutting	2/-
T—Linnaeoides—Rich, deep rose, good for cutting	1/6 & 2/-
T—Mammosa—Purplish crimson, very striking	2/-
T—Melanthera—Lavender purple, fine garden shrub, winter flowering	2/-, 2/6 3/6
M—Multiflora—Satiny pink, with small round flowers completely covering the long spikes	
D—Ormondii—This variety originated at the Ormond Plant Farm. A pretty shade of deep mauve pink, flowers globular, the size of a small pea, and they literally cover the plant from top to bottom. Foliage, sage green; height 18in.	2/- 2/6

Each

D—Vestita Coccinea—Crimson, long tubular flowers and pine-like foliage. Blooms summer and winter; very rare	2/6
M—Vulgaris—Purple, Scotch heather	2/-
M—Vulgaris Alba—White, Scotch heather	2/-
T—Webbleyana—Pink, good for cutting, always in bloom	1/6 2/-
T—Webbleyii Alba—Pure white, always in bloom	1/6
M—Wilmoreaana—Pink and white	1/6
Wilmoreaana Rubra—Ruby red to flesh pink, long tubes	1/6 & 2/-
D—Winter Cheer—Brilliant orange scarlet in mid-winter	2/6

ELDERBERRY (see Sambucus).

ELM (Ulmus)—

D—English—Makes a good shaped tree	3/6 & 5/-
D—Weeping—Tall, grafted plants; make fine specimens, 15ft. We can supply these in 8 to 10ft. trees	20/-, 25/- and 30/-

EPACRIS—

E—Grandiflora—A native of Australia, with long red flowers tipped white, 3ft. rare	2/6
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ERIOSTEMON (Australia)—

E—Nerifolium—White star-shaped flower, scented foliage, blooms with great profusion in spring, 3ft.	2/- & 2/6
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ERYTHRINA (Coral Plant)—

All Erythrinias require full sunshine, and should be cut back each year.	
D—Blakei—Exceptionally long spikes of deep crimson, 6ft.	2/6 & 3/6
D—Compacta—Crimson and black, 6ft.	2/6
D—Crista Galli—Scarlet, 8ft.	2/6

ESCALLONIA—(see also Hedge Plants).

Showy semi-dwarf evergreen shrubs, with waxy bell-shaped flowers in summer and bright foliage; can be grown anywhere.	
E—C. F. Ball—Rosy crimson, compact habit	1/6 to 3/6

TREES AND SHRUBS (Continued)

	Each	Each
ESCALLONIA (Continued).		
E—Fretheyi—Pale pink clusters of extra large flowers; a fine variety	1/6	2/6
E—Macrantha—Deep pink, long waxy flowers in clusters, 4ft.	1/6	2/6
E—Langliensis—Small clusters of bright waxy pink flowers, 5ft., suitable wall plant	2/-	3/6
E—Rubra—A recent variety, with bright red flowers, 4 to 5ft.	1/6, 2/6	3/6
EUCALYPTUS (Australia)—		
E—Botryoides (Mahogany Gum)—Quick growing, splendid for shade and shelter. Red tipped foliage, 60ft. 9/- dozen; 50/- to 60/- per 100; larger	1/- &	1/6
E—Calophylla (Marri Gum of W.A.)—White flowers, 30ft.	1/6	
E—Calophylla Rosea—Pink-flowered gum, 30ft.	1/6	
E—Citriodora (Lemon-scented Gum)—Strongly scented foliage, 40ft.	1/- &	1/6
E—Corynocalyx (Sugar Gum)—9/- dozen; 50/- and 60/- per 100, 50ft.	1/-	
E—Erythronema (Lindsay Gum)—Crimson, small growing, 6 to 8ft.	1/6	
E—Ficifolia (Crimson-flowered Gum)—15ft., 15/- dozen	1/6 &	2/-
E—Globulus (Tasmanian Blue Gum)—12/- & 15/- dozen	1/-	1/6
E—Gomphocephala (The Tooart Gum)—Stands hot dry conditions, 50ft., 9/- doz.	1/-	
E—Leucoxylon Rosea (Rose-flowered Gum)—40ft.	1/6	
E—Robusta (Swamp Mahogany)—Tall quick growing, 12/- dozen	1/3	
E—Stricklandii—Golden yellow, 20ft.	1/6	
E—Torquata (Coolargdie Gum)—Dwarf crimson gum, 8ft.	1/6	
EUGENIA—		
E—Ugni—Attractive dwarf shrub, with bronze tipped foliage, pink globular flower, followed by edible purple fruit, 3ft.	1/6, 2/6 &	3/6
(Also see Acmena).		
EUONYMUS—		
Exceptionally hardy shrubs, the gold and silver varieties making a fine contrast in the shrubbery. They do well either out in the open or under trees, and will grow well on the sea coast.		
D—Alatus—Vivid crimson autumn foliage, 7ft.	2/6 &	3/6
E—Argentea-Marginatus—Greyish green centre, thinly lined silver	1/6, 2/6	3/6
D—Europaeus (Spindle Tree)—Orange-scarlet fruits and pink seed caps in mid-winter, exceptionally hardy tree, about 12ft.		2/6
E—Japonica—Broad dark green leaves, bright red berries in winter; good hedge plant, 15/- dozen	1/6 to	5/-
E—Marginatus Albus (Silver Pillar)—Heavily marked silver, upright growth	1/6, 2/6	3/6
E—Marginatus Aureus (Golden Pillar)—Upright golden foliage	2/-	3/6
E—Macrophyllus Albus—Large foliage, heavily marked with silver	2/-	3/6
With the exception of Europeus, these Euonymus can be clipped to desired height from 4 to 7 feet.		
FAGUS (Beech)—		
D—Sylvatica—A beautiful European tree which does well in the cooler districts, 30ft.	3/6 &	5/-
D—Sylvatica Purpurea (Copper Beech)—Handsome purple foliage. Small grafted plants		5/-
FEIJOA—		
E—Sellowiana—A rare and beautiful shrub with red and white flowers, similar to the gum, followed by large green edible fruits, 12ft.	2/6 &	3/6
FELECIA—		
E—Angustifolia — Produces masses of lilac flowers in spring, 2ft.	1/6 to	2/6
FLAME TREE (see Brachychiton Acerifolium).		
FLOWERING PEACHES, Etc. (see Prunus).		

TREES AND SHRUBS (Continued)

FORSYTHIA—

Beautiful spring flowering shrubs, the golden bell-shaped flowers clothe the branches before foliage appears

D—*Intermedia*—Strong erect growth, 8ft. 2/- to 3/6

D—*Viridissima*—Free flowering with cop-
pery autumn foliage 2/- to 3/6

FRANGIPANNI (*Plumeria*).

D—Cream with a yellow centre, sweetly
scented flowers, much prized for floral
work; requires a warm sheltered posi-
tion 2/6 3/6

FRAXINUS (*The Ash*)—

Hardy deciduous moisture-loving trees.

D—*Algerian Ash*—A species from North
Africa, makes a good specimen and
stands hot conditions 3/6 to 7/6

D—*Excelsior* (*The English Ash*)—Pendul-
ous bright green foliage 2/6 to 5/-

D—*Excelsior Aurea* (*The Golden Ash*)—
A much dwarfed growing variety, with
golden foliage and branches, 2/6, 3/6 & 5/-

D—*Raywoodii* (*Claret Ash*)—Claret col-
ored foliage in autumn, makes a good
shade tree 5/-

Fuchsias

Semi-deciduous shrubs, many of the varieties being admirably adapted for growing in the open border or against fences or walls, some of the *Triphylla* type have long, narrow pendulous flowers in varying colors growing up to 4ft. high and blooming throughout the winter. This type can be classed as an evergreen. The following are some of the best varieties, many of recent introduction. Prune hard back each winter. The smaller growing varieties do well in window boxes and the strong growers can be taken up on a single stem as standards.

Price 1/6, 2/6 and 3/6 each.

Alice Mary Pearson—Pale pink with scarlet
centre, long single flowers.

Anne Earle—Scarlet cerise centre, tube and
sepals creamy white, single.

Each Aphland—Centre deep indigo, sepals rosy red,
double.

Baron von Kettler—Rosy purple centre, veined
red, broad red sepals, single.

Beauty of Exeter—Semi-double, rosy purple
centre, salmon red sepals, single.

Bonny—Long narrow glowing orange salmon
tube, blooms throughout the winter, single.

Canary Bird—Purplish plum centre, bright scar-
let sepals, foliage dull golden color, single.

Coralie—Long narrow light salmon-red tube, aut-
umn and winter blooming, single.

Crinoline—Salmon red, with wide carmine
centre, free grower, single.

De Cherville—Centre purplish violet with cerise
sepals, double.

Dainty Lady—Blush white centre, with petals
veined cerise, tube and sepals cerise, semi-
double.

Diamant—White centre, with rich cerise sepals,
double.

Delvino—Red sepals, with violet blue centre
flaked red, tall grower, double.

Dollar Princess—Crimson, with dark blue centre
flushed crimson, double.

Elsa—Rosy magenta, with flesh colored sepals,
single.

England—Centre rose pink veined crimson, cer-
ise sepals, double.

Exquisite—Pale rose centre, pure white sepals,
single.

Fascination—Centre rose pink, tube and sepals
bright red, single.

George Munk—Mauve and carmine centre,
cerise sepals, small foliage, compact double.

Heron—Centre bluish violet veined cerise, scar-
let sepals, single.

Henkel—Long narrow deep salmon tube, con-
spicuous dark bronzy foliage, single.

Jubilee—Rosy mauve centre, bright crimson sep-
als, double.

Jules Daloges—Centre rich bluish violet, large
and full, scarlet sepals, double.

Julius—Rosy lilac centre, sepals scarlet-cerise,
turning right back, single.

TREES AND SHRUBS (Continued)

FUCHSIAS (Continued).

- Lieut. Murity—Deep violet blue centre, rich rosy red sepals, double.
- Longifolia—Centre salmon pink, tube and sepals bluish white, single.
- Lyrebird—Violet flushed carmine, with salmon sepals, single.
- Mary—Brilliant scarlet red tubes, narrow dark foliage, single.
- Molesworth—Large full white centre, sepals rosy cerise, double.
- Monarch—Centre reddish purple, bright crimson sepals, single.
- Monument—Purple corolla with carmine streaks, carmine sepals, double.
- Mrs. Gideon Brown—Centre bluish violet, scarlet tube and sepals, double.
- Mrs. Rundle—Orange vermillion centre, tube and sepals pale waxy rose, a beauty, single.
- Muriel—Centre violet-purple veined carmine, flushed rose, rosy carmine sepals, single.
- Nautilus—Centre white with carmine veining, sepals cerise, double.
- Paul Cambon—Intense blue centre, very full, cerise sepals, good form, double.
- Phenomenal—Centre azure violet flaked red, carmine sepals, large flowers, double.
- Pink Pearl—Centre rose pink, incurved sepals waxy rose, attractive, semi-double.
- Pride of the Hills—Centre salmon-apricot with tube and sepals salmon blush, single.
- Pride of Kent—Centre purple with scarlet sepals, single.
- Professor Roentgen—Centre violet with blood red bands on petals, scarlet sepals, compact double.
- Pumila Brilliant—Tiny flowers red with violet centre, dwarf compact with narrow foliage, single.
- Rosebud—Centre white with faint red marking, bright crimson sepals, single.
- Royal Pougeot—Purplish red centre, sepals cerise, double.

- Shower of Stars—Centre white, medium size, sepals bright red, very profuse bloomer, single.
- St. Hillaire—White centre, veined pink, dark crimson sepals, double.
- Storm King—Rosy blush centre, sepals coral rose, attractive, double.
- Sunray—Beautiful variegated foliage, specially vivid in full sun, the leaves are colored pink, canary yellow and green, small carmine flower, single.
- The Doctor—Orange scarlet centre, sepals light pink, single.
- Thalia—Long orange-scarlet tubes, lovely bronze green foliage, single.

Each

FUGOSIA (Lagunaria)—

- E—Patersonii—Pink; hardy tree, good on sea coast, shapely pyramidal growth, 20ft. 2/6

GARDENIA (Cape Jasmine)—

- E—Florida (Flora Pleno)—Sweet scented double variety, bushy shrub, prefers warm sheltered position, 4 to 6ft. 2/6 to 15/-
- E—Florida—Single, scented flowers, 4ft. 2/6

GARRYA—

- E—Elliptica—Carries long green catkins which droop gracefully, 6ft. 3/6

GENISTA (The Broom)— (see also Spartium).

Exceptionally hardy evergreen shrubs with numerous pea-shaped flowers, mostly in the spring time. Especially suitable for poor sandy soil, but will grow anywhere.

- E—Aetnensis—Deep golden yellow in early summer, slender growths of weeping habit, 15ft. 2/-
- E—Andreana—Crimson and gold, 5ft. 2/6
- E—Fragrans (from cuttings)—A dense mass of fragrant yellow flowers in spring, 5ft. 1/6 & 2/6
- E—Monosperma—White broom, 10ft. 1/6
- E—Monosperma Pendula—Long panicles of white flowers, which droop gracefully, 10ft. 2/6

TREES AND SHRUBS (Continued)

	Each		Each
GENISTA (Cytisus)—			
E—Burkwoodi—Deep green foliage, upright habit, flowers brilliant red, with golden gleam, 4ft.	2/6	GLORY PEA (see Clanthus).	
E—C. E. Pearson—Buds bright red, changing to lovely pink as flowers open, 4ft.	2/6	GOLDFUSSIA—	
E—Cornish Cream—Creamy white, with yellow keel, very striking, 4ft.	1/6 & 2/6	E—Anisophylla—Small lavender bell-shaped flowers and dark bronze foliage; a good contrast to the surrounding green, 3ft.	2/-
E—Donard's Seedling—Upright, very vigorous, garnet red and yellow, 4ft.	1/6	GORDONIA—	
E—Dorothy Walpole—Rich crimson, velvety appearance, very free, 5ft.	2/6	E—Anomala—Glossy foliage, with large creamy white flowers in late winter and spring, very fragrant	2/6 & 3/6
E—Dragon Fly—Rich crimson, shading to yellowish bronze, 4ft.	2/-	GREVILLEA (Australia)—	
E—Hodginsii—Dark pink, free flowering, 4ft.	2/6	Hardy native trees and shrubs with curiously shaped, spidery-looking flowers. All except Robusta are dwarf growing shrubs. Robusta, the well-known Silky Oak, has beautiful fernlike foliage and handsome deep orange flowers in summer.	
E—Lady Moore—Pale pink, with maroon centre	2/-	E—Dallachiana—Red and white, 3ft.	2/6
E—Lilac Time—Lilac pink in early spring, very dense and vigorous, very free, 4ft.	1/6	E—Lavandulacea—Red and white, 4ft.	2/6
E—Lord Lambourne—Scarlet crimson and pale cream flowers in great profusion, one of the best, very vigorous, 5ft.	2/-	E—Oleoides—Scarlet, 3ft.	2/6
E—Marie Burkwood—Yellow flushed with dull rose, winged petals crimson, large flowers, 4ft.	2/6	E—Robusta (Silky Oak)—Deep orange flowers, fern-like foliage, makes an excellent specimen, 40ft. Large 3/6 to 5/-	1/6
GENISTAS on Standards—		E—Rosemarinifolia—Red, with dense dark green, makes a fine shrub and a good hedge	2/6, 3/6 1/6
Most of these new Genistas can be supplied on standards 3 to 5ft.	7/6	GUAVA—	
GERALDTON WAX FLOWER (see Chamaelaucium Uncinatum).		E—Purple—This not only makes a nice evergreen shrub, but produces excellent edible fruit in winter. Guava jelly is well known, 6ft.	2/-
GINKGO—		E—Yellow—Low growing shrub with larger edible fruits than the purple variety and distinct flavour. Large 4-year plants, 5/-	1/6
D—Biloba (Saliburia Adiantifolia — Maiden Hair Tree)—A beautiful ornamental tree with handsome foliage resembling a giant maiden hair fern. Before falling in autumn the foliage turns yellow. Rather slow of growth, requires fairly moist position	3/6 & 2/6	GUELDER ROSE (see Viburnum)—	
		HAKEA—	
		E—Eucalyptoides — Scarlet and white, blooms in winter, 12ft.	2/6
		HARBROTHAMNUS (see Cestrum).	
		HAWTHORN (see Crataegus).	
		HEATHS (see Ericas).	

TREES AND SHRUBS (Continued)

	Each	Each
HELIOPTROPIUM (Cherry Pie)—		
E—Gigantea—An extra tall-growing variety with strongly scented dark blue flowers in profusion. Always in bloom, 6ft.	1/6 & 2/-	
HIBISCUS—		
These are both evergreen and deciduous. The evergreen have brilliant large trumpet-shaped flowers in summer. They like a warm situation, and for preference near a wall facing the north or west. The deciduous varieties, known as Syriacus, bloom during the summer, and are most attractive, being covered with rosette-shaped flowers in various colors.		
E—Agnes Gault—Cerise to old rose, extra large blooms	2/6	
E—Gloria—Apricot buff with reddish brown centre	2/6	
E—General Courtegis—Crimson, 4ft.	2/6	
E—Harwoodii—Large, single pink, dark centre, 6ft.	2/6	
E—Island Empress—Double, rich pink	2/6	
E—Java—Red, with reflexed petals, small flowered type, hardy and free	2/6	
E—Lambertii—Double crimson, 3ft.	2/6	
E—Peachblow—Semi-double salmon pink, dark eye	2/6	
E—Rosea Sinesis—Single scarlet	2/6	
E—Rose Scott—Single, rose pink, with dark eye	2/6	
E—Sunset—Rich apricot, with a brown centre	2/6	
D—Syriacus—In various colors, very showy, 6ft.	2/6	
HOHERIA (New Zealand Lacebark)—		
E—Populnea—Quick growing tree, upright growth, small poplar-like foliage and small white flowers, 15ft.	2/6	
HOLLY (Ilex)—(see also Hedge Plants).		
E—Aquifolium—Shiny green foliage and red berries, 10ft. Large specimens 7/6 and 10/-	2/6 & 3/6	
E—Golden Variegated, 10ft.	3/6	
E—Silver Variegated—10ft.	3/6	
HONEYSUCKLE (shrub type—see <i>Lonicera</i>, climbing type, see Climbing Plants).		
HYPERICUM—		
D—Patulum Henryii—Golden single flowers, 2in. across, colored autumn foliage, 3ft.	1/6 & 2/6	

New Hydrangeas

In recent years some very beautiful new Hydrangeas have been raised in England and France. They are quite distinct, both in foliage and flowers, from the old variety. The colorings are magnificent, and some of them bloom right into the winter. The colors range from deep pink to vivid blue and pure white to delicate blush. The color varies according to soil and locality, but it is always beautiful.

Large specimens of new Hydrangeas are usually available in bloom at Christmas.

Hydrangeas are best planted on the south side, and like moisture. Cut back mid-January.

Blue Hydrangeas.—No Hydrangeas are naturally blue, but some come blue in certain soils.

Those wishing to have blue Hydrangeas should treat them with the O.P.F. Blueing Powder as follows:—

For young plants grown in pots or tubs, mix $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. to a petrol tin of soil when planting. When the plants begin to grow, water weekly with $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. to a gallon of water.

Note.—Before treating see that the soil is already moist by watering beforehand. Cease blueing when buds appear.

Do not manure and treat at the same time.

Blueing Powder—1/- per lb., 5 lbs. 3/, 10 lbs., 5/6.

Prices 2/-, 3/6 and 5/-.

D—Adelaide—Rich pink, enormous truss and shapely habit.

D—Amarante—Deep pink, will also come deep blue.

D—America—Blood red, and in some soils dark blue; large heads and flowers of good and easy growth.

TREES AND SHRUBS (Continued)

NEW HYDRANGEAS (Continued).

- D—Baroness Schroder—Flesh pink of unique shade, large and well formed pips and a gigantic truss, sturdy habit.
- D—Col. Durham—Rich carmine crimson, exceptionally highly colored, medium sized flowers; free and compact.
- D—David Ingamells—Salmon pink in a distinct shade, very compact.
- D—Domotoi—This is a marvellous break in Hydrangeas, the flowers having double centres. Superb pink flowers produced over a long period; sometimes blue.
- D—Elmar—Reddish rose, serrated petals.
- D—Etincelant—Bright carmine, good dwarf habit; large round head and perfectly shaped flowers.
- D—Freya—Dark glowing red, free, vigorous, large heads and flowers of great size.
- D—Goliath—Clear pink, or when treated comes a pretty lilac mauve.
- D—Gertrude Glahn—Superb deep rose, sturdy.
- D—Heiderose—Deep rose, large pips, serrated.
- D—H. B. May—Bright rose pink shaded mauve, gigantic pip and truss.
- D—King George—Deep rosy pink, petals nicely fimbriated, shapely truss and immense pip.
- D—Kreimhilde—Rich salmon red, free flowering.
- D—Lancelot—Deep rosy red, serrated petals.
- D—Marechal Foch—Lovely shade of metallic blue, shaded rose, sometimes almost red; stout strong growth.
- D—Madame De Vries—Apple blossom pink, large cup shaped flowers, a splendid grower.
- D—Mme. Mouilliere—Pure white, with a rosy carmine eye, serrated petals.
- D—Mme. Phillipe de Vilmorin—Carmine red, large fimbriated flowers; fairly dwarf, but of vigorous growth; habit good.
- D—Matador—Rich salmon pink, large pip and truss.
- D—Mrs. A. Blandy—Rich rosy red; a delightful color and a very fine variety.
- D—Mrs. Chas. Mills—Deep salmon red, a new and very good variety, with large pips and truss.
- D—Mrs. H. J. Jones—Dresden china pink, an immense truss and perfect compact habit.
- D—Odin—Bright red, shaded salmon, large flowers freely produced.
- D—Paris—Rich pink or purplish blue.
- D—Parzival—Deep ruby red, large solid truss, flowers shaped like Primulas, beautifully fringed, exceptionally fine.
- D—Pasteur—Pearl pink, good truss, very fine.
- D—Peer Gynt—Deep rosy pink, almost red, free and easy growth.
- D—Prince Bleu—Pure rose, sometimes cornflower blue.
- D—Professor Bois — Carmine rose, strong growth; corymbs of large round flowers.
- D—Radiant—Deep carmine rose, with serrated petals.
- D—Rhinegold—Rich pink, strong growth yet compact habit.
- D—Rouget de Lisle—Pure carmine red, with waved petals; makes strong dwarf growth.
- D—Rubis—Ruby red, of bright shade, exceptionally free both in flower and foliage.
- D—Satinette—Bright satiny pink.
- D—Trophee—Deep carmine flowers of good shape; a fine variety.
- D—Yvonne Cayeux—Deep pink, one of the best of this color, immense truss, specially good.
- D—W. D. Cartwright—Rich crimson, fair sized pip and an excellent truss; exceptionally free flowering.
- Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora—The Japanese form. Immense quantities of conical shaped heads of creamy white blossoms, makes a handsome shrub, 5ft

TREES AND SHRUBS (Continued)

	Each		Each
IDESIA POLYCARPA (The Wonder Tree)—		KOLKOWITZIA —	
D—Large handsome, bright green foliage with red veining, scarlet pea-like fruits in autumn makes a small tree, 15 to 20ft.	2/6	D—Amabilis—Tubular pink flowers with a yellow throat, graceful twiggy growth	2/6
ILEX (see Holly).		LABURNUM (Golden Chain)—	
IRISH STRAWBERRY (see Arbutus).		D—Vulgare—Long, tapering panicles of yellow flowers, of quick and easy growth, 20ft.	2/6 & 3/6
JACARANDA —		LAGERSTROEMIA (Crape Myrtle)—	
D—Mimosaefolia—Hanging clusters of blue flowers and fern-like foliage, makes a beautiful tree; protect from frost the first winter, 15ft.	2/- & 2/6	Deciduous shrubs with bunches of bright colored flowers in late summer. Prune well back each winter.	
JASMINUM (Jasmine)—		D—Eavesii—Lavender pink, 8ft.	2/- to 3/6
E—Grandiflorum—Large white flowers, sweetly scented, and can be grown either as a shrub or climber, 6ft.	2/-	D—Indica—Deep pink, 8ft.	2/- to 3/6
E—Nudiflorum—Bright golden yellow flowers in winter; spreading habit, suitable for walls or banks, 5ft.	2/- & 2/6	D—Indica Alba—White, 8ft.	2/- to 3/6
E—Primulinum—Large bright yellow, semidouble flowers. When tied to a stake this weeps gracefully, and makes a handsome shrub. It can also be grown as a climber	1/6, 2/- & 2/6	D—Indica Rubra—Ruby pink, 8ft.	2/- to 3/6
(See also Climbers, Page 33).		D—Ovalifolia—Dark heliotrope, 8ft.	2/- to 3/6
JUDAS TREE (see Cercis).		LANTANA —	
JUNIPERUS —		Dwarf, rapid growing shrubs, which stand dry conditions, exceptionally free flowering, and excellent for massed effect. Clip back well in early spring. Will thrive under hot dry conditions. A well clipped plant produces a mass of flowers and is most effective.	
E—Africana—Attractive dwarf conifer, with dense bluish green foliage and pyramidal habit, 3 to 4ft.	3/6 to 7/6	E—Chelsea Gem—Brilliant crimson, sometimes suffused golden yellow, 4ft.	1/6
E—Communis—Very hardy conifer with bluish green foliage, 15ft.	3/6 & 5/-	E—Diadem—Pink and cream, 3ft.	1/6
E—Virginiana—Pyramidal habit, greyish green foliage	3/6 to 7/6	E—Don Calmet—Pretty shade of pink, flushed cream. Tall growing, 5ft.	1/6
KERRIA —		E—Drap d'Or—Golden yellow, 3ft.	1/6
D—Japonica Flore Pleno—Bright golden yellow double flowers in early spring, 3ft.	1/6 & 2/-	E—Golliath—Red and orange, 4ft.	1/6
KOELREUTERIA —		E—Gol Gol—Rich tango, beautiful glowing color, very dwarf, 2ft.	1/6
D—Paniculata—Golden yellow flowers in terminal spikes 12 inches long in summer; pretty fern-like foliage, which turns a golden color in the autumn, 15ft.	2/6 to 5/-	E—Gol Conde—Red, shaded orange, 4ft.	1/6
		E—Minnie Basil—Lilac pink, 4ft.	1/6
		E—Sellowiana—Purple lilac, dwarf trailing variety, 1ft.	1/6
		E—Snowflake—Pure white, compact, 15in.	1/6
		E—Venusta—Rich orange shaded Indian red, 2ft.	1/6

TREES AND SHRUBS (Continued)

	Each		Each
LASIANDRA—			
These are popular flowering shrubs, the open rich royal purple flowers being conspicuous for the greater part of the year. They like plenty of sun, and should be cut back each year. In this way they keep the foliage right down to the base, and flower more freely.			
E—Edwardsii—A new free blooming variety, color rich royal purple	2/6	LEPTOSPERMUM (Tea Tree)—(see also Hedge Plants).	
E—Macrantha Grandiflora—Royal purple, large flowers	2/- & 2/6	Very hardy shrubs which do well in poor sandy soils, and do not object to heavy soils. Keep well clipped back after flowering.	
E—Robusta—Rich royal blue, flowers almost as large as Grandiflora, a better grower, and blooms more freely	2/6	E—Chapmanii—Deep pink, with bronze foliage, very beautiful, 6ft.	2/6
E—Rosea—Rosy pink, 4ft.	2/6	E—Nicholii—Crimson, with bronze foliage, 6ft.	2/6
LAURESTINUS (see Viburnum Tinus).		E—Sandersii—Single pink, with a reddish centre, winter flowering, 5ft.	2/- & 2/6
LAVENDER (Lavendula)—		LESCHENAULTIA—	
E—Dentata—Broad, grey blue serrated foliage and large thick heads of lavender colored flowers and scented foliage; large plants from the open ground, 2ft. 10/- & 15/- doz.	1/- & 1/6	Biloba Major—A native of Western Australia, and probably the finest blue flowering evergreen shrub extant. Terminal clusters of rich blue flowers, half an inch in diameter; foliage grey-green and heathlike, 2ft. Prune after flowering, dislikes lime or manure	
E—English Munstead Dwarf—Flowers in December, good bushy plants, 7/- and 10/- doz., 50/ & 70/- per 100	1/- & 1/6	LEUCODENDRON ARGENTEUM (Cape Silver Tree)—	
E—Dwarf Italian—Deep violet blue, compact spikes keeping close to the plant. Best variety for neat border. 7/- & 10/- doz., 50/- & 70/- 100	1/- & 1/6	E—Very ornamental, long silvery foliage, thrives best in deep, moist soils, where it will grow to a height of 20 feet 2/6 & 3/6	
E—Spica Folgate Variety — Strongly scented foliage, and flowers about a month later than English 7/- and 10/- per doz., 50/- & 70/- per 100	1/- & 1/6	LIGUSTRUM (The Privet)—	
Our Lavenders are thick, stocky plants, twice clipped back. Any of the above varieties make excellent permanent edgings if kept well clipped.		E—Elegantissima Robusta—Beautiful golden variegated foliage the whole year; makes a good and showy specimen for lawns, borders, or in tubs; can be clipped to any desired shape; 6ft. Large specimens in tubs, shaped, 15/-; specimens in large pots, 2/6, 3/6 and 5/-	
LEONOTIS—		Also see Hedge Plants.	
E—Leonorus — Brownish orange, long spikes, quick growing and showy, 6ft	1/6 & 2/-	E—Ionandrum—Miniature, dark green foliage, good for shaping or small hedge. Advanced plants shaped as pyramids, globes or balls, 5/-, 7/6, 10/-. Small plants 12/- doz.	
		E—Lucidum Aureo Marginatum—Golden variegated, with large foliage, 8 to 10ft.	
		2/6 to 3/-	

TREES AND SHRUBS (Continued)

LILAC (Syringa)—

Lilacs are well known, but the majority of people are only familiar with the old small flowered white and lilac colored varieties. Besides these there are many beautiful hybrids with both single and double flowers, larger trusses and pips than the old type, and wonderful deep colorings. Lilacs will grow in any soil, but need it fairly rich to develop the finest flowers. Our Lilacs are grafted, and bloom in a very young stage. Practically no pruning required, but if necessary, prune just after flowering.

Grafted Plants, each 2/6 and 3/6.

Belle de Nancy—Double rosy pink, large pips.

Condorcet—Semi-double lavender, massive spikes, enormous flowers.

Dr. Masters Improved—Double lilac.

Gloire de Lorraine—Single, clear satiny mauve.

Jan Van Tol—Single, purest white, pips of enormous size. Trusses are also very large and long. This is the finest white variety in cultivation, and the perfume is delightful.

Jeanne d'Arc—Double, large heads of pure white.

Jules Simon—Double, lilac mauve.

Katherine Havermeier—Double, cobalt blue shaded blue, one of the largest doubles.

L'Oncle Tom—Double, dark crimson.

Maurice de Vilmorin—Azure blue.

Milton—Single, deep violet purple.

Michael Buchner—Double, rich rosy lilac.

Miss Ellen Willmott—Double, large pure white panicles.

Toussaint-Louverture—Single, deep purplish crimson.

Souvenir de Louis Spath—Single, dark red, large flowers, a good free grower.

LIQUIDAMBAR—

D—Stryraciflua—Crimson foliage in autumn, makes a beautiful specimen tree, 20ft. Large specimens, 5/- and 3/6 2/6

Each

LIRIODENDRON (Tulip Tree)—

D—Tulipiferum—Yellowish red, tulip shaped flowers, large handsome green foliage, turning yellow in autumn, 40ft.

2/6, 5/- 7/6

LONICERA (Chamoecerasus)—(Shrub Honey-suckle)—

E—Fragrantissima—Cream colored and highly fragrant flowers in winter, 6ft. 2/6

E—Grandiflora Rosea—Pink, very sweetly perfumed, strong, spreading growth, 8ft. 2/6

E—Nitida—The foliage is small, round, and a dark glossy green; the branches twiggy and compact. Makes a specimen 6ft. Clipped specimens for tubs, 3/6, 5/- and 7/6; smaller plants, 15/- doz. 1/6
(For quantities, see Hedge Plants).

LUCULIA Gratissima—

An evergreen shrub, bearing rose pink Bouvardia-like flowers in clusters, which are sweetly fragrant. Does best in a rather sheltered situation, away from hot sun and winds, 3ft. 2/-, 2/6 & 3/6

MAGNOLIA—

Hardy evergreen and deciduous shrubs, with tulip shaped flowers, blooming mostly in spring. They will grow either in the open or in semi-shade, but thrive best under moist conditions.

E—Fuscata (Port Wine Magnolia)—Sweet perfume, 6ft, small wine-colored flowers, compact growth 2/6 to 3/6

E—Grandiflora—Foliage long and broad, large white flowers; scented, 20ft 2/6 & 3/6

D—Soulangeana — Flowers flesh pink shaded purple on the outside, 10ft. 5/ to 7/6

D—Soulangeana Nigra—Purple, 10ft. 5/-

MAHONIA—(see Berberis).

MAPLE (see Acer).

MELALEUCA (Native Tea-Tree)—

E—Laterita (Robin Redbreast)—Orange scarlet flowers in long bottle brush shaped spikes, does well in sandy soils, 6ft. 2/- & 2/6

TREES AND SHRUBS (Continued)

	Each		Each
MELIA AZEDARACH (White Cedar)—		NIEREMBERGIA —	
D—Pale lilac flowers in panicles in spring, followed by yellow berries; long, branching ash-like foliage, good shade tree, stands heat well. Large 3 to 4ft. specimens 2/6; Smaller	2/- 1/6	E—Azurea—Dwarf free flowering shrub requiring an open position, rich blue cup shaped flowers	1/6 & 2/6
MENZIESIA (Irish Heath)—		NORFOLK ISLAND PINE (see <i>Araucaria</i>).	
Low growing, spreading evergreen shrubs about 18 inches high. They bloom freely throughout the summer and autumn, and grow well in almost any situation.		NOTHOFAGUS FUSCA (New Zealand Beech)	
E— <i>Polifolia</i> — Purple globular flowers hanging gracefully, several on a stem	2/-	D—Small dainty foliage which colors in autumn	5/- & 7/6
E— <i>Polifolia Alba</i> —A pure white form of the above	2/-	OAK (see <i>Quercus</i>).	
METROSIDEROS (New Zealand Rata or Christmas Tree)—		OLEANDER (<i>Nerium</i>) (see also Hedge Plants).	
E— <i>Lucida</i> —Small glossy foliage, rich scarlet flowers, 6ft.	2/6 & 3/6	The Oleander is one of our hardiest shrubs, and will grow in either sun or shade and in spots where nothing else will thrive; the flowers throughout the summer simply cover the bushes, and are most conspicuous. <i>Splendens</i> has a distinct sweet perfume.	
E— <i>Tomentosa</i> —Scarlet flowers in clusters, very like a crimson flowered gum, silvery grey foliage, 15ft.	2/- 2/6	E— <i>Delphine</i> —Rich crimson	1/6 & 2/-
MYOPORUM INSULARE (The Boobyalla)—		E— <i>Luteum Plenum</i> —Yellow	2/-
E—Long bright green foliage, used extensively for hedge and tall breakwinds in hot dry districts or near the coast, 8 to 20ft. 12/- doz.	1/6	E— <i>Madame Martin</i> —Rosy salmon	2/-
MOCK ORANGE (see <i>Philadelphus</i>)—		E— <i>Mrs. F. Roeding</i> —Semi-double salmon	2/-
MYRTUS (Myrtle)—		E— <i>Monsieur Belaguiet</i> —Pink	2/-
E— <i>Communis</i> —White feathery flowers and glossy dark green foliage. A compact dwarf shrub which stands clipping; excellent for small tubs or as a miniature hedge; 5ft; 3-year plants, specimens 5/-	2/-	E— <i>Punctatum</i> —Light pink	2/-
E— <i>Communis Variegata</i> —Same as above, only with silver variegated foliage	2/6	E— <i>Souvenir de Cazalis Allut</i> —Dark crimson	2/-
NANDINA (Sacred Bamboo of Japan)—		E— <i>Splendens</i> —Double pink	2/-
E— <i>Domestica</i> —Graceful green foliage, which turns color in winter, white flowers followed by red berries 5/-, 3/6, 2/6	1/6	E— <i>Splendens Variegata</i> — Yellow and green foliage	2/- & 2/6
		We can supply extra large specimens of Oleanders at 2/6, 3/6 and 5/-.	
		OTHONNA —	
		E— <i>Anethoides</i> —Golden yellow marguerite-like flowers, winter flowering	1/6
		PAEONIA ARBOREA (The Tree Paeony)—	
		Deciduous shrub-like plants, about 3ft., producing exceptionally large double flowers in crimson, white, pink and salmon	5/-
		PAULONIA —	
		D— <i>Imperialis</i> —A fine tree, with broad, deep green foliage and panicles of scented blue flowers, 30ft.	3/6



Above—

A garden constructed by our landscape department, 12 months after. On the left shows an effective rockery bordering the drive.

At Right—

No. 1 FLOWERING APPLE as a Standard

No. 2 BERBERIS ATROPURPUREA

No. 3 COTONEASTER SEROTINA





Above—

Effective use made of a Pergola during Summer. In Winter, Cyclamen and Primula Obconica can be introduced.

At Left—

1. CRYPTOMERIA ELEGANS COMPACTA.
2. CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA COMPACTA.
3. BIOTA OCCIDENTALIS.





Above—

CUPRESSUS CRIPSII, with
golden foliage;

On the right CALLITRIS
ROBUSTA;

The low border is LONICERA
NITIDA.

At Right—

No. 1 TRISTANIA
CONFERTA

No. 2 CASSIA
CANDOLLIANA.

No. 3 LISBON LEMON
(established for Summer
planting).

No. 4 ACMENA
CYNOCARPA (a 4ft.
plant ready for sale).





Above—

GARDEN SCENE,
showing *Cupressus Toru-*
losa on left, *Cupressus*
Stricta (Roman Cypress)
on right, Golden Poplar
in background.



At Left—

No. 1 *LONICERA NITIDA*

No. 2 *ENGLISH BOX*

No. 3 *LIGUSTRUM*
IONANDRUM

No. 4 *LONICERA NITIDA*
(Clipped Narrow)

No. 5 *RETINOSPORA*
ERICOIDES

TREES AND SHRUBS (Continued)

	Each		Each
PAVONIA—		PITTOSPORUM (see also Hedge Plants).	
E—Coccinea—Bright scarlet, flowers especially conspicuous during the winter, 6ft.	2/-	E—Crassifolium—Silvery green foliage, with chestnut red flowers, makes a good specimen and clips well, good seaside shrub or hedge, 10ft.	2/-
PEACH , Double Flowering (see <i>Prunus Persica</i>).		E—Eugenoides—Hedge plant, 12/- doz.	1/-
PEPPER TREE (see <i>Schinus Molle</i>).		E—Eugenoides Variegata—Beautiful silver variegated foliage. Makes a fine specimen and clips well, 12ft. Advanced 3/6 and 5/-	2/6
PEROWSKIA—		E—Nigrescens—Small foliage, makes a good dense shrub, 8ft.	1/6 to 3/6
D—Atriplicifolia—Lavender blue, salvia-shaped flowers, late summer and autumn. The silvery white foliage and stems are most attractive. Likes an open, warm position	2/- & 2/6	E—Nigrescens Variegata—Silver variegated foliage, clips well	2/6 to 5/-
PHILADELPHUS (Mock Orange)—		E—Rhombifolium—A rare variety with large green foliage and oval bright yellow berries in clusters in winter, 20ft.	2/6 & 3/6
D—Enchantment—Dense clusters of white double flowers, very fragrant, a very outstanding variety	2/- & 2/6	E—Undulatum—Large green foliage, and sweetly scented white flowers, 12ft.	1/6
E—Mexicanus—White, sweetly scented, 4ft.	2/-	PLANE (<i>Platanus Orientalis</i>)—	
D—Grandiflorus—Large white flowers, 6ft.	2/-	D—Oriental—40ft.	2/6 to 5/-
D—Virginal—Enormous semi-double flowers, pure white and sweetly scented, produced in large panicles	2/-	PLECTRANTHUS ECKLONII—	
D—Many other Named Varieties	2/-	E—Long spikes of handsome violet blue flowers in early summer, grows easily in any situation, does particularly well on south side, 4ft.	1/6
PHORMIUM (New Zealand Flax)—		PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS (see also Hedge Plants).	
E—Tenax—Green foliage	2/- to 5/-	E—Pale blue flowers throughout the summer, stands hot conditions, makes a fine shrub or hedge, 5ft, 15/- doz.	1/6
E—Tenax Variegata	2/6 to 5/6	PODALYRIA—	
PHOTINIA—		Exceptionally hardy shrubs with silver grey foliage and mauve pink pea shaped flowers in spring. Will grow well under hard conditions.	
E—Glabra Rubens—Grown chiefly for the brilliant red young foliage, most attractive, 4 to 5ft.	2/- & 2/6	E—Grandiflora—Large pea shaped mauve pink flowers, 6ft.	2/-
E—Serrulata—White, with shiny green large serrated foliage. Young leaves copper, thrives under dry conditions, 15ft.	2/-	E—Sericea—Pink, very silvery foliage, 5ft.	2/-
PINUS—			
E—Canariensis (Canary Islands Pine)—Ornamental bluish green foliage, quick growth, 40ft.	1/6 to 3/6		
E—Insignis—Quick growing and excellent for shelter purposes; makes valuable timber in a few years, 8/, 10/- and 12/- per doz. 50/- 60/- and 80/- per 100	1/6		

TREES AND SHRUBS (Continued)

	Each		Each
POINCIANA—			
D—Gilliesii (Bird of Paradise Tree)—		making a fine contrast, 20ft. Specimens	
Orange and yellow flowers in late summer, requires warm position, 6ft, 2/- to	3/6	4 to 7ft.	2/6 to 7/6
POINSETTIA—			
D—Pulcherrima—Bright scarlet bracts in spring, requires a warm situation, for preference under overhanging eaves on the N. or W. side, 6ft.	2/6	D—Deltoides—Large heart-shaped foliage with red veining	2/6 & 3/6
POMEGRANATE (Punica)—			
D—Granatum Nanum Flore Pleno—Dwarf double orange scarlet flowers. Where a low shrub is desired, this is excellent, also does well on rockeries, 18in.	2/- & 2/6	D—Monilifera—Spreading habit, large foliage. Specimens 5 to 10ft.	2/6 to 7/6
D—Granatum—The edible variety, single scarlet flowers, large fruit, 8ft.	2/-	D—Pyramidalis (Upright or Lombardy Poplar)—40ft (7 to 10ft trees)	2/6 to 7/6
D—Granatum Flore Pleno—Double scarlet flowers, 8ft.	2/- & 2/6	D—Yunnanensis—A quick growing variety with large slightly colored foliage	2/6 to 5/-
D—Legrelli—Double orange scarlet flowers, edged white	3/6 & 2/6	PROSTANTHERA (Australia) (Native Mint Bush)—	
The Mint bush flowers in early spring, giving a mass of flowers and has highly scented foliage. Clip back after flowering.			
POPLAR—			
D—Bolleana (The Upright Silver Poplar), 40ft. trees 5 to 10ft.	7/6	E—Ovalifolium—Deep purple, scented foliage, 3ft.	1/6 to 3/6
D—Canadensis Aurea (Golden Poplar)—Does well almost anywhere, and is very ornamental, the bright golden foliage		E—Sieberii—Light purple, 3ft.	1/6 to 3/6
PROTEA MELLIFERA (Cape Honeysuckle)—			
E—Evergreen shrub about 8ft. Long cone-shaped pale pink flowers, the plants thrive best in sandy soil			
Other Varieties are sometimes available.			

FOR KILLING GREEN & BLACK APHIS & THRIPS

DESTRUXOL—A nicotine compound containing Cyanide, for fuming, which makes the nicotine more killing power, also contains other ingredients to check fungoid diseases. 1oz. bottles 1/6, 2oz. 2/6, 4oz. tins 4/6, ½ pint 10/-; 1oz. makes 3 to 5 galls.

FOR KILLING SCALE INSECTS AND RED SPIDER

DESTRUXOL EMULSION—A white oil containing nicotine and a fungicide, ½ pint tins 1/6, pint 2/6.

Other catalogues available include Dahlias, Gladioli and Chrysanthemums, Seeds, Seedlings and Bulbs, and Roses.

TREES AND SHRUBS (Continued)

PRUNUS

Including Flowering Plums, Peaches, Almonds and Cherries; these are all spring flowering except Prunus Mume, which blooms from mid-winter to late winter. They prefer exposure to the full sun, and should be cut back directly after flowering.

Flowering Peaches and Almonds

PRUNUS PERSICA (Amygdalus)

Each

- D—Communis Plenissimus—Good type of double pink peach 2/- & 2/6
- D—Dianthiflora—Rose pink, very double rosette-like flowers 2/- & 2/6
- D—Double Pink—12ft. 2/- & 2/6
- D—Double Crimson—Bright carmine crimson 2/- & 2/6
- D—Double White—The largest flowers of all the double peaches, 12ft. 2/- & 2/6
- D—Double Pink and White—Pink and white flowers on the same tree, 12ft. 2/- & 2/6
- D—Lady Lyle (Flowering Almond)—Pale pink, 8ft. 2/- & 2/6
- D—Pollardii (Flowering Almond)—Rose pink, large single flowers in profusion, this blooms before the peaches, and is most attractive, 15ft. 2/- & 2/6

Flowering Plums

PRUNUS—

- D—Bleriana—Bright rose pink double flowers and coppery purple foliage, 8ft. 2/6 & 2/-
- D—Moseri—Pale pink double flowers and coppery foliage, 8ft. 2/- & 2/6
- D—Pissardii Nigra—An improved form of Pissardii, with much darker and richer foliage, flowers flesh pink 2/- & 2/6
- D—Triloba—Double pale rose pink flowers completely covering the branches, dwarf bushy growth, 6ft. 2/- & 2/6
- D—Sinensis Rosea—The dwarf double plum, 4ft. 2/- & 2/6
- D—Sinensis Alba—White, 4ft. 2/- & 2/6
- D—Vesuvius—Similar to Pissardii, except that the foliage is much larger and a lighter copper color, 15ft. 2/- & 2/6

Each

PRUNUS MUME (The Japanese Flowering Apricot)—

- D—Winter flowering, crimson, pink and red. These are useful when flowers are scarce. All are slightly perfumed, 15ft. 2/-, 2/6 & 3/6
 - D—June—Double, bright pink, flowering late June 2/- & 2/6
 - D—Julius—Double silvery pink, in flower during July 2/- & 2/6
 - D—Augustus—Double rich pink flowers during August 2/- & 2/6
 - D—Septem—Double deep rosy pink flowers during September 2/- & 2/6
 - D—Rubra—Red 2/- & 2/6
- Standard and Large Bush Prunus can often be supplied. The standards have 4 to 6ft. stems, and good heads. Bush type are 5-year trees 7ft. high 10/- to 15/-

PRUNUS SERRULATA—

(Japanese Double-Flowering Cherry).

Handsome spring flowering fairly dwarf trees, which appear to grow in any locality. In the very sandy soils they are slower in growth but bloom just as freely as in soils of a heavier and moister nature, and they require little or no pruning. The varieties listed are our own growing from the best selected Japanese varieties.

- D—Avim Pendula—A weeping form with pale blush white flowers in great profusion, make a wonderful show on tall standards, 10ft. 10/- to 15/-
- D—Double pale apple blossom pink, 15ft. 3/6 & 5/-
- D—Double deep rose pink, 15ft. 3/6 & 5/-
- D—Double green and white, 15ft. 3/6 & 5/-
- D—Double pure white, 15ft. 3/6 & 5/-
- D—J. H. Veitch—Large deep pink blossoms with dark colored growth 2/6, 3/6 & 5/-
- D—Hisakura (New Red)—The buds are a brilliant red, the flowers opening to a deep rose, 15ft. 2/6, 3/6 & 5/-
- D—Sieboldti—Semi-double pale pink flowers, blooms with exceptional freedom 2/6, 3/6 & 5/-

TREES AND SHRUBS (Continued)

	Each		Each
PSORALEA—			
E—Pinnata—Quick growing, bearing blue pea shaped flowers in spring, very free blooming	1/6 & 2/6	D—Eliza Rathke—Single pink flowers, and weeping habit, budded on tall stems, large red edible apples, makes a good weeping lawn specimen	5/- to 15/-
PYRACANTHA (Crataegus or Evergreen Hawthorn)—			
Hardy evergreen shrubs, bearing brilliant berries, suitable as specimens or as hedges.			
E—Coccinea—Brilliant coral red, retaining the berries right through the winter, 6ft.	1/6, 2/- & 2/6	D—Eleyii—Wine red, followed by bright red fruits	2/6
E—Coccinea Lalandii—Of recent introduction, one of the finest of this class, the orange-scarlet berries being borne in dense masses throughout the autumn and winter	1/6 2/-	D—Floribunda (Japanese Crab)—Long arching branches, wreathed with flesh colored flowers, crimson in the bud stage; 8ft.	2/6
E—Crenulata—Dark red berries, completely covering the bush during the late summer to the end of autumn 1/6, 2/-, 2/6 & 3/6		D—Floribunda Purpurea—Color crushed strawberry, followed by reddish purple fruits, and attractive bronze foliage, 15ft.	2/6
E—Rogersiana Flava—Small yellow berries, 6ft.	2/-, 3/6 & 5/-	D—Gorgeous—Dwarf growing, with scarlet fruits, 6ft.	3/6
E—Yunnanensis—Horizontal branching habit, pale green foliage, cream flowers followed by orange-scarlet berries in winter covering the whole bush A good variety for training on wall or fence, 6ft.	1/6, 2/6, 3/6 & 5/-	D—Lemoinei—Flowers large and intense scarlet crimson, followed by small cherry red fruits, beautiful bronzy foliage	5/-
FLOWERING CRAB APPLES			
PYRUS MALUS (Flowering Crab Apple)—			
Hardy deciduous medium growing trees, blooming profusely in spring, followed by small fruits. Highly ornamental flowers in clusters. Prune after flowering.			
D—Aldenhamsensis — Large semi-double wine red flowers, purple fruits and coppery foliage. The finest of the dark flowered varieties, 12ft.	2/6	D—Parkmanii—Semi-double rich carmine flowers, with reddish brown foliage, dwarf habit, 6ft.	2/6 & 3/6
D—Angustifolia—Pale rose semi-double flowers, with a violet perfume, 10ft.	2/6 & 3/6	D—Sargentii—Japanese species, flowers pure white with golden anthers, followed by orange shaped bright scarlet fruits; bushy habit, 5 to 6ft.	3/6 & 5/-
D—Coronaria Tenderi Carnea Plena—Shell pink semi-double fragrant flowers. strong erect growth; 20ft.	3/6 & 5/-	D—Spectabilis—Crimson in the bud, opening to pale rose flowers, large and freely produced, a popular variety, 15ft. 2/-, 2/6 & 3/6	
		D—Transitoria Toringoides—Fine divided foliage, white hawthorn-like flowers, followed by oval-shaped red and yellow fruits, 8 to 10ft.	3/6 & 5/-
		D—Veitch's Scarlet—Very ornamental, the fruits being exceedingly bright and attractive. Small white hawthorn-like flowers	2/6 to 3/6
		PYRUS (Sorbus)—	
		D—Aucuparia (Mountain Ash or Rowan Tree)—Very ornamental on account of its clusters of scarlet berries and colored autumn foliage, 20ft.	2/6, 5/- & 7/6
		D—Fructu Lutea (Fifeana)—Same habit as Aucuparia, but bearing clusters of yellow berries	3/6, 5/- 7/6

TREES AND SHRUBS (Continued)

- QUERCUS (Oak)**—
 E—*Lusitanica*—Evergreen oak, 30ft., 6ft. to 10ft. trees 5/- to 30/-; 3 to 4ft. 2/6 to 3/6
 D—*Palustris* (Pin Oak)—The foliage of this turns crimson in autumn, and is a pale green and very ornamental in summer. Quicker and smaller growing than most oaks, 20ft., stout trees 5 to 7ft. 6in. 3/6 to 7/6
RAPHIOLEPIS (Indian Hawthorn)—
 E—*Ovata*—Strong hardy shrub, with white sweet scented flowers 1/6, 2/6 3/6
RETINOSPORA—
 E—*Ericoides*—Graceful greyish green foliage, which turns coppery in winter. Can be grown 3 to 6ft. 2/6, 3/6 5/-
 E—*Leptoclada*—Conifer with grey blue foliage, dense and shapely, good as a tub plant or small specimen for indoor or verandah decoration for the garden. This has been superceded by *C. Fletcheri*
 E—*Obtusa Crippsi*—Golden flat-shaped foliage, a beautiful dwarf variety of slow growth 6 to 8ft. 3/6 & 5/-
 E—*Obtusa Nana*—A miniature with ornamental horizontal growth; good for rock work, 3ft. 3/6 & 5/-
 E—*Obtusa Nana Aurea*—A golden form of the above 5/- & 7/6
 E—*Plumosa*—Feathery flume-like foliage, conical growth, 8ft. 2/6, 3/6 to 15/-
 E—*Plumosa Aurea*—Feathery golden foliage, 6ft. 3/6, 5/- 7/6
 E—*Squarrosa Sulphurea Veitchii*—Soft grey blue foliage, beautifully compact growth, should be allowed to grow naturally, 8ft. 2/6, 3/6 to 7/6
 E—*Sewellii*—Glaucous, very dwarf, compact growth, 3ft. 2/6, 3/6 5/-
 Each **castor, scarlet; Pink Pearl, White Pearl, Cynthia, dark rose, are all outstanding in their shade of color. We can supply many other good varieties. Rhododendrons dislike lime, and do best in semi-shade.**
 Price 5/-, 7/6, 10/- upwards.
 Each **RHAMNUS (Evergreen Buckthorn)**—
 E—*Alaternus Variegatus*—Small silver variegated foliage, can be clipped into shape; exceptionally hardy; will grow in any position. Advanced plants, shaped 3/6 & 5/-
RHUS (Sumach)—
 Deciduous shrubs grown for the beauty of their foliage, which colors especially well in the colder districts.
 D—*Cotinus* (Venetian Smokebush) — Flower pale flesh, foliage turns red and yellow in autumn, 8ft. 3/6 to 7/6
 D—*Cotinus Foliis Purpurea*—Attractive rich ruby red foliage, veined and semi-transparent. The color is retained throughout the season, and is particularly striking in autumn, 8ft. 5/- to 7/6
 D—*Succedanea*—Brilliant scarlet colored autumn foliage, one of our best colored foliage shrubs, which colors beautifully in our Melbourne gardens 1/6 to 5/-
 D—*Typhina Laciniata*—The finely cut fernlike foliage is a brilliant red in the autumn, 5ft. 2/6 to 5/-
RIBES (Flowering Currant)—
 D—*Aureum*—Yellow flowers, foliage colors beautifully in autumn, 6ft. 2/6
 D—*Atrosanguinea*—Like *Sanguineum*, except that flowers are darker 1/6 to 2/6
 D—*Sanguineum*—Quick growing shrub, with rosy red pendulous flowers, which appear at the same time as the new foliage in the early spring, and are most attractive, 5ft. 1/6 to 2/6

Rhododendrons

There are a great many varieties of Rhododendrons; many of them much alike, and others that are inferior. Such varieties as **Unknown Warrior**, bright red; **Britannia**, deep crimson; **Don-**

TREES AND SHRUBS (Continued)

	Each		Each
ROBINIA (False Acacia)—		SILVER TREE (see Leucodendron).	
D—Kelseyi—Rapid growing and very attractive shrub, rose colored flowers, foliage purplish in spring, emerald green in summer, passing to rich golden tints in autumn; very handsome, 8ft. 2/6, 3/6 &	5/-	SNOWBALL TREE (see Viburnum Opulus).	
ROSEMARY—		SNOWBERRY TREE (see Symphoricarpus).	
E—An old English small growing shrub, with grey, sweet scented foliage, makes a good miniature hedge; lavender flowers in winter, 10/- per doz.; larger, 15/- doz.	1/6 to	SOPHORA (N.Z. Laburnum)—	
	2/6	E—Tetraptera (Syn. Edwardsia Macrophyllum)—Handsome upright tree with foliage resembling mimosa; racemes of golden yellow flowers in spring, very graceful and distinctive, 12ft.	2/- to 3/6
SALIX (Willow)—		SPARTIUM (Spanish Broom)—	
D—Babylonica—Weeping Willow, 50ft.	2/-	E—Junceum—Large, yellow, pea-shaped flowers, constantly in bloom and very hardy, 6ft.	1/6 & 2/-
D—Vitellina Aurea (Golden Willow)—		SOLANUM—	
Golden yellow branches	1/6	D—Capsicastrum Hendersonii—An improved type with large cherry-like bright scarlet fruits in winter, 2ft.	1/6 & 2/-
SALISBURIA ADIANTIFOLIA (see Ginkgo).		SPIRAEA—	
SALVIA—		E—Anthony Waterer—Reddish crimson, with partly variegated foliage, an attractive dwarf shrub, 2ft.	1/6 to 3/6
E—Barbata—Rich royal purple, with distinct grey-green foliage, winter flowering	1/6	D—Billardii—Small plumes of carmine pink flowers in summer, 5ft.	2/- & 2/6
E—Bethellii—Deep rose pink showy dwarf shrub, 2ft.	2/6	D—Prunifolia Flore Pélouze—White, small rosette like flowers borne in clusters along the arching branches, 4ft. 1/6 &	2/6
SAMBUCUS (Elder)—		D—Reevesiana—Double white, 4ft. 1/6 &	2/-
D—Albo Variegata — Silver variegated elder	2/- to 3/6	D—Thunbergii—White flowers with fern-like foliage, which slightly colors in the autumn, mixes well with cut flowers in winter	2/- to 3/6
D—Foliis Luteus (Golden Leaved Elder)—Large heads of white flowers, more conspicuous for its large golden foliage, 6ft.	2/- to 3/6	STATICE MACROPHYLLUM—	
SCHINUS (Pepper Tree)—		This makes a dwarf shrub, 2ft., with long broad pale green foliage and numerous sprays of rich violet everlasting flowers the whole year, which keep their color for months when picked. Most useful and ornamental	1/6 & 2/-
E—Molle—Weeping habit. Special price for quantity, 10/- doz.	1/-	Statice Perezii—Lavender in a rich shade, other characteristics as above	1/6 & 2/-
SESBANIA TRIPETII (Brazilian Glory Pea)—		(For other varieties of Statice, see Perennials).	
E—Handsome shrub, covered with graceful mimosa-like foliage, and producing lovely tango or orange scarlet flowers in large racemes over a flowering season October till March. A rapid growing plant, 9ft. Advanced 3ft. plants which will make large flowering specimens the first year after planting, 6/- and 7/6; Smaller plants	2/-		
SILK OAK (see Grevillea Robusta).			

TREES AND SHRUBS (Continued)

	Each		Each
STENOCARPUS (Firewheel Tree)—		D—Guilfoylia—Indian red, 6ft.	2/6
E—Sinuatus—Attractive foliage, varying in size, flowers brilliant red in whorls	2/6	Both Guilfoylia and Grandiflora also make good climbing plants for covering fences and walls.	
STERCULIA (see Brachychiton).		E—Smithii—Yellow and brown, 5ft.	2/-
SUTHERLANDIA—		TELOPEA (Australian Waratah)—	
E—Frutescens—Fine greyish foliage, producing flowers of curious form of a brilliant tangerine color, 3ft.	2/-	E—Oreades (Victorian Waratah)—Flowers deep red, slightly flat, very hardy	2/6 3/6
SYMPHORICARPUS (Snowberry)—		E—Speciosissima (N.S.W. Waratah)—Red	2/6
D—Racemosa—Large white berries, 3ft.	2/-	E—Truncata (Tasmanian Waratah)—Brilliant red, thrives best in moist situation	3/6
D—Racemosa Variegata—Green and yellow foliage, 3ft.	2/- & 2/6	TEMPLETONIA—	
D—Rubra (The Coral Berry) — The branches of this are covered with small bright attractive coral berries in clusters during the winter months	1/6, 2/- & 3/6	E—Retusa—Winter flowering shrub from W.A., deep violet blue blossoms in profusion, 4ft.	2/6
SYRINGA (see Lilac).		THRYPTOMENE (Australia)—	
TAMARIX (The Flowering Cypress)—		E—Mitchelli—Masses of small white flowers in elegant sprays in spring, prefers poor soil. Cut back after flowering	2/6
Exceptionally hardy deciduous shrubs, which do specially well on the coast or in very exposed positions. They should be hard pruned back in the winter to get the best effect.		THUJA (Biota)—	
D—Aestivalis—One of the prettiest of this genus, the flowers are bright carmine pink, the long plume like panicles of numerous small flowers being highly attractive, the fine feathery pale green foliage being in itself highly decorative. This is much dwarfer than Gallica, 6ft.	2/-, 2/6 & 3/6	E—Occidentalis (American 'Arbor-Vitae')—A close growing conifer of upright habit, the branches are dense and overlapping, 35ft; large balled tree, 7/6; small plants	2/6
D—Gallica—Pale pink plume like panicles of tiny flowers, late spring and summer, 12ft.	1/6, 2/- to 2/6	E—Occidentalis Frobili—Dwarf compact variety, very suitable for tubs, ball shaped	3/6 & 5/-
D—Japonica Plumosa—Beautiful plumes of bright pink and graceful foliage, 15ft.	2/-, 2/6 & 3/6	E—Occidentalis Globosa—Close growing and compact, globular shape, 3ft.	3/6, 5/- 7/6
D—Tetrandra Purpurea—Bright rose pink flowers clothe the whole tree as foliage appears in spring	2/- & 3/6	E—Orientalis (Chinese Arbor-Vitae) — Fine foliage, pale green dense pyramidal habit, 6ft.	3/6, 5/- 7/6
TECOMA—		TILIA (The Lime or Linden Tree)—	
E—Capensis—Orange scarlet, with glossy foliage. Blooms in winter, 8ft.	2/-	D—Europaea—A splendid ornamental tree for cool districts, handsome foliage with fragrant yellowish flowers in drooping panicles	3/6 & 5/-
D—Grandiflora—Reddish orange, 6ft.	2/6		

TREES AND SHRUBS (Continued)

	Each		Each
TOXICOPHILAEAE—			
E—Spectabilis—Pure white flowers in spring sweetly perfumed, thick purplish foliage and purple berries, prefers warm conditions, 5ft.	2/6	white flowers followed by flat clusters of blood red berries	2/-, 2/6 3/6
TRISTANIA (Queensland Box)—			
E—Conferta—Quick growing, with broad green foliage, stands dry conditions, and makes a splendid shade tree, 30ft., 18/- and 20/- per doz.	2/- & 2/6	E—Burkwoodii — Flowers white, tinted pink, sweetly scented, requires semi-shade, 4ft.	3/6
Advanced specimens	3/-, 5/- 7/6	D—Carlesi—Rosy white flowers in clusters like a Bouvardia. The great attraction about this is its exceptionally strong, sweet perfume. Spring flowering, 5ft.	3/6 & 5/-
The Tristania if grown with a clear 4 to 5ft. stem, has an umbrella effect.		D—Lantana (The English "Wayfaring Tree")—White flowers, followed by ornamental berries and bright red foliage in the autumn, 6ft.	2/6
TWEEDIA COERULEA (Oxypetalum) —			
E—Star shaped sky blue flowers, 2ft.	2/-	D—Opulus (Snowball Tree)—10ft. 2/- & 2/6	
VERONICA—(see also Hedge Plants).			
Veronicas are very hardy, grow under dry or other conditions, they clip well and make good hedges, with the exception of Hulkeii.		D—Tomentosum—Upright growth, flower heads flat of creamy white color, ruby colored foliage in autumn	2/6
E—Andersonii Variegata—Long violet flowers, 3ft.	1/6 & 2/6	E—Tinus (Laurestinus)—Compact growing shrub, with large corymbs of small white flowers, with a reddish brown base; these make handsome shrubs, and can be clipped and grown as a hedge. They are exceptionally hardy, and make good tub plants; extra large balled plants, 3/6.	2/-
E—Buxifolia—Flowers lavender, foliage small and dense, clips well	1/6 to 5/-	E—Tinus Variegatum—A Laurestinus with the green foliage flecked with a golden color	3/6 & 2/6
E—Cupressoides—Sage green cypress-like foliage, natural globular shape, grows 1 to 3ft., small pale blue flowers 1/6 to 3/6		VIRGILIA—	
E—Hulkeii—Elegant spikes of pale lavender. Makes a good cut flower, 4ft.	1/6 & 2/-	E—Capensis—Heliotrope pink. A quick growing tree, and does well in a dry situation, 25ft.	1/6 & 2/-
E—Imperialis—Amaranth red, in long spikes; 3ft.	1/6 & 2/6	WATTLE (see Acacia).	
E—Imperialis Edwardsii—Variegated foliage with a distinct purplish red shade in winter. Long spikes of red flowers; a most attractive dwarf shrub, 3ft. 1/6, 2/6 & 3/6		WEIGELA—	
E—Lobelioides—Deep violet blue, 4ft.	1/6 & 2/6	Spring flowering and of easy growth; prune in winter.	
E—Salicifolia—White running to reddish violet, 6ft.	2/-	D—Amabalis Variegata—Creamy yellow variegated foliage, flowers rose pink, 4ft.	2/-, 2/6 & 3/6
We have other varieties of Veronicas suitable for small hedges or permanent bordering. Most of these have lavender or pale blue flowers. Special price per 100.		D—Rosea—Rose pink, 4ft.	2/-
VIBURNUM—			
D—Americanum—Very decorative and attractive spreading habit, flat heads of		D—Rosea Foliis Purpureis—Rose colored flowers and purple foliage, a fine variety, 3ft.	2/- & 2/6
		D—Styriaca—Buds red, opening to clear rose, very free, 4ft.	2/-, 2/6 & 3/6

Climbing Plants

E denotes Evergreen; D Deciduous.

Many of our climbers are in advanced plants. Those with higher prices are larger than those usually sold.

	Each	Each
AKEBIA—		
E—Quinata—Strong semi-evergreen twining climber, flowers dark chocolate purple in racemes	1/6	
AMPELOPSIS (Virginian Creeper)—		
D—Henryana—Dark velvety foliage, silver markings; turns red in autumn; self-clinging, does well in full sun or partial shade, an exceptionally beautiful foliage climber	1/6 & 2/-	
D—Veitchii—Long streamers of small green foliage, turning bright crimson in autumn; self-clinging to wood or stone	1/6	
BANANA PASSION FRUIT (see Tacsonia Mollissima).		
BEGONIAS (Tree or Climbing)—		
These Begonias are suitable for either growing planted out in a shade house, or against a wall or fence; they thrive in either sun or shade. Scarlet, rose pink and salmon pink 2/- & 2/6		
BIGNONIA (Tecoma)—		
Bignonias are allied to Tecomas, but are of a more twining habit. The flowers are trumpet shaped.		
E—Albo Lutea—Cream to pale yellow, rapid grower	2/- to 3/6	
E—Chirere—Indian red, slender growth	1/6 & 2/-	
E—Lindleyana—Lilac	1/6 & 2/-	
E—Tweediana—Golden yellow funnel shaped flowers, small foliage, twining habit	1/6 & 2/-	
E—Venusta—Rich apricot orange; blooms in winter	2/- & 2/6	
BOUGAINVILLEA—		
Bougainvilleas should be planted in a warm, sunny position. Besides making good climbing plants, they can be grown as shrubs.		
E—Magnifica Trailii—Dark purple magenta, with large bracts, and exceptionally free flowering	2/- & 2/6	
E—Laterita—Brick red, an exceedingly showy variety, requires a warm situation facing north	2/6	
E—Mrs. Butt—Brilliant cherry red, a striking color, does well in a climate as cool as Melbourne if planted facing north	2/6 & 3/6	
E—Orange King—A new and distinct color, light orange	2/6, 3/6 5/-	
E—Thomasii—Flame pink, makes a great splash of color	2/6 3/6	
E—Thurley's Special—Deep rose pink, large conspicuous flowers, a fine new variety	2/6 & 3/6	
CAMPSIDIUM—		
E—Valdivianum—Handsome shiny green foliage, small creamy white flowers, in masses, very quick growth	1/6 & 2/-	
CLEMATIS—		
The Clematis is quick in growth, likes a cool root position, and an addition of lime to the soil is beneficial.		
D—Montana Grandiflora—Larger flower than the old Montana. Long streamers of pure white flowers. An exceptionally rapid grower	1/6 & 2/6	
D—Montana Rubra—Mauve pink	2/- & 2/6	
Large Flowered Hybrids—Various colors including dark purple violet, dark blue, pale blue, wine red, mauve and white		
5/-		
COBEA SCANDENS—		
E—Quick growing evergreen, large bell-shaped flowers violet colored, favors warm position	1/6	
CONVOLVULUS—		
E—Mauritanicus—Trailing plant, suitable for banks or rockeries, masses of pale blue flowers	1/6	

CLIMBING PLANTS (Continued)

	Each		Each
ESCALLONIA—		LATHYRUS (Everlasting Pea)—	
E— <i>Langleyensis</i> —Rosy crimson flowers cover the slender branches, grows to 5ft. 2/6 & 3/6		E—White and pink	1/6
		E— <i>Pubescens</i> —Blue, very free flowering, and excellent for cutting	1/6
FICUS (Climbing Fig)—		LONICERA (Honeysuckle)—	
E— <i>Minima</i> —Self clinging, very small foliage suitable for covering rocks or small pillars	2/-	E— <i>Aurea Reticulata</i> — White, sweetly scented, with golden foliage	2/-
E— <i>Radicans Variegata</i> —Silver variegated foliage	2/-	E— <i>Caprifolium</i> (English Honeysuckle)—Red and yellow	2/-
E— <i>Stipulata</i> —Dark green foliage, light brown when young, clings to bricks, wood or stone, 15/- doz.	1/6	E— <i>Gigantea Superba</i> —Golden yellow, fine strong grower and very fragrant	2/6
HARDENBERGIA (Sarsaparilla)—		E— <i>Puniceus</i> — Brilliant orange-scarlet tubular flowers in clusters	2/-
E— <i>Comptoniana</i> —Rich purple blue	1/6	LOTUS—	
HONEYSUCKLE (see Lonicera).		E— <i>Peliorhyncus</i> —Grey blue foliage and scarlet flowers, fine for rockeries or window boxes, 12/ and 15/- per doz	1/6
IPOMEA (Morning Glory)—		MANDEVILLEA—	
E— <i>Learii</i> — Large blue flowers, rapid climber	1/6	D— <i>Suaveolens</i> — Flowers large white, trumpet-shaped and fragrant	1/6
JASMINUM (The Jasmine)—		MUEHLENBECKIA—	
Evergreen flowering climbers of quick, dense growth; flowers are sweet smelling. <i>Grandiflora</i> and <i>Primulinum</i> also make fine shrubs.		E— <i>Complexa</i> —A twining evergreen with small bronze green foliage, useful for covering rockeries, stumps, or for hanging baskets	1/6
E— <i>Beesianum</i> —Bright rose, almost crimson flowers, quick growth and spreading habit	2/- & 2/6	PASSIFLORA (Passion Flower)—	
E— <i>Grandiflorum</i> —Large white, sweetly scented. Good as shrub or climber 1/6 & 2/-		E— <i>Eduis</i> (The Passion Fruit)	1/-
E— <i>Primulinum</i> — Large yellow, semi-double flowers. Makes an excellent climber, or can be grown as a weeping shrub	1/6 & 2/6	Special quotations per 100.	
E— <i>Stephanense</i> —A vigorous hybrid, pale pink flowers in spring, attractive foliage 2/- & 2/6		PHASEOLUS (Snail Creeper)—	
KENNEDYA—		D— <i>Caracalla</i> —Lilac and creamy yellow flowers curiously curled; a deciduous climber of rapid growth, blooms in summer	1/6
Pea-shaped flowers and rapid growth.		POLYGONUM—	
E— <i>Nigricans</i> —Black and yellow	1/6	D— <i>Baldschuanicum</i> — Large, drooping panicles of creamy white flowers, a quick climber, most effective and rare 2/- & 2/6	
E— <i>Rubicunda</i> —Red	1/6	ROSES (Climbers and Ramblers) (see Special List on request).	
		SNAIL CREEPER (see Phaseolus Caracalla).	

CLIMBING PLANTS (Continued)

	Each		Each
SOLANDRA—		D—Grandiflora—Deep orange	2/- & 2/6
Vigorous large leaved climbers, strong stems, large trumpet-shaped flowers in summer. Require warm position.		E—Jasminoides—White, blotched purple	2/-
D—Grandiflora—Cream shaded with pink	2/-	D—Mackenni—Rosy pink, large trumpet flowers in profusion	1/6 & 2/-
D—Nitida (The Golden Cup)—Rich golden yellow	2/6	THUNBERGIA—	
SOLANUM—		E—Gibsonii (Golden Glory Creeper)—Rich golden apricot. Good as a medium climber or for trailing over rockeries; grows about 4ft.; blooms throughout the year and makes a glorious show	1/6 & 2/-
D—Wendlandtii—Flowers lavender blue, in clusters. A beautiful and quick-growing climber. Likes a warm situation	2/-	E—Laurifolia—Large pale blue trumpet-shaped flowers with yellow throat; warm position	2/6
TACSONIA—		VIRGINIAN CREEPER (see Ampelopsis).	
E—Manicata—Scarlet passion flower	1/6 & 2/-	VITIS (Ornamental Vine)—	
E—Mollissima (Banana Passion Fruit)—Mauve pink, followed by long yellow, edible fruit	1/6	D—Alicante Bouchet—Quick growing vine with handsome red foliage in autumn	1/6
E—Orangeade—A new variety originating with Mr. D. Rolls, of Trafalgar. The edible fruit is egg-shaped like the black passion fruit, but the color is rich orange. It makes rapid growth	2/6	D—Vinifera Purpurea (claret-leaved vine)—Beautiful foliage turning from claret red to purple	2/6
E—Van Volexemi—Crimson	1/6 & 2/-	WISTARIA—	
TECOMA (also see Bignonia)—		D—Multijuga—Pale lilac tinged purplish blue, extra long racemes	2/-, 2/6 3/6
Beautiful climber. Grandiflora and Guilfoylia have clusters of large trumpet-shaped flowers in summer, and should be pruned back each winter to one or two eyes of the current year's growth, similar to a grape vine. Mackenni can also be cut back.		D—Multijuga Alba—White	2/6 3/6
D—Guilfoylia—Indian red	2/- & 2/6	D—Multijuga Rosea—Pale pink	2/6 3/6
		D—Sinensis—Lavender blue	2/-, 2/6 3/6

FOR KILLING WEEDS IN LAWNS

ORMOND LAWN SAND—This preparation for destroying weeds and moss in lawns. Use 2ozs. per square yard in dry weather, leave for 36 hours, then water freely. The soft weeds are burnt out during the dry period. The dilution by water turns the preparation into a fertilizer, which brings on the growth of grass to a healthy green. 1/6 per lb., 4lbs. 2/6, 14lbs. 5/-, 28lbs. 10/-, 56lbs. 16/-, 25/- per cwt.

Hedge Plants

In planting a hedge it is best to take out a continuous trench 18 inches wide and the same depth, loosening up the bottom, along which spread manure. Replace the whole of the soil, tramping well the first 12 inches. A separate hole can then be made for each plant. If the fence is open, such as wire or picket, plant a foot from the fence. Allow to grow through and clip from the outside. When the fence is a close one, plant 15 inches away.

Any compact growing shrub will form a hedge.

ACMENA FLORIBUNDA (Syn. *Eugenia Smithii*)—

Carries mauve pink berries in winter, which vary in shade, makes a pretty hedge from 5 to 10 ft., 15/- & 18/- dozen. Extra large specimens, 40/-, 60/-, 72/- per dozen. Plant 3 to 4 ft. apart. Grow to height desired before topping.

BIOTA ORIENTALIS (Chinese Abor-Vitae)—

Dense flat growth, perfect pyramidal habit, grows 3 to 5 ft., 20/- doz. Plant 15 in. to 2 ft.

BERBERIS ATROPURPUREA—

Copper foliage, turning scarlet in autumn, grows 3 ft. Plant 2 ft. apart. Extra strong plants, 18/- & 30/- dozen.

BOX (*Buxus Sempervirens*)—

Makes a splendid dark green compact hedge; the young foliage in spring is a vivid pea green. For a hedge 2 to 5 ft. this can be kept narrow and shapely. 12/- to 40/- per dozen. Plant 1 to 2 ft. apart.

CAMPHORA OFFICINALIS (Camphor Laurel)—

Beautiful bright shiny foliage, very useful and ornamental as a tall hedge, 6 ft. to 12 ft. high; also makes a fine screen if let go. 15/- to 18/- per dozen; advanced specimens prices on request.

CEANOTHUS EDWARDSII—

This makes a dense hedge 4 to 6 ft. Attractive sky blue flowers. Plant 2 to 3 ft. apart. 18/- dozen.

COPROSMA LUCIDA—

Shiny green foliage. Stands drought well, 12/-

to 15/- dozen. Plant 2 ft. apart. Top when 18 inches if bushiness required from ground level. Does well on the sea coast.

COTONEASTER DIELSIANA—

Small semi-deciduous foliage, prolific bright red berries and colored autumn foliage. Advanced plants 30/- dozen. Plant 4 ft. apart.

COTONEASTER SIMMONDSII—

Good hedge to 5 ft., scarlet berries the size of peas, and semi-colored winter foliage. Plant 3 ft. apart. 15/-, 18/- and 30/- dozen.

COTONEASTER SEROTINA—

Suitable for a tall loose growing hedge or breakwind; sealing wax red berries in profusion. Plant 4 ft. apart. 18/- and 30/- dozen.

CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA FLETCHERII—

Bluish flat lacey foliage makes a beautiful naturally compact and uncommon hedge 3 to 6 ft. Requires no clipping except topping at desired height. Well advanced plants 60/- dozen. Plant 2 to 3 ft. apart.

CUPRESSUS FUNEBRIS—

Glaucous feathery foliage, portions of which revert to a pale green making a pleasing combination, 24/-, 30/- and 60/- dozen. Plant 2 to 4 ft. apart. Natural pyramidal growth. Makes a hedge 4 to 8 ft.

CUPRESSUS LAMBERTIANA HORIZONTALIS—

The true variety which makes a fine and lasting hedge from 5 to 15 ft. 30/- and 36/- per dozen. Plant 3 to 6 ft. apart, according to height desired. Extra large 3 ft. trees, 60/- dozen.

CUPRESSUS LAMBERTIANA AUREA—

Golden form of above, 35/- and 60/- dozen. Plant as above.

CUPRESSUS MACROCARPA—

This makes a good hedge if allowed to grow 7 ft. or over, and is good for a side or back hedge, where a fair height is usually wanted. 12/- and 15/- dozen; 4 ft. plants 20/- doz. Top when desired height reached.

HEDGE PLANTS (Continued)

CUPRESSUS MACROCARPA AUREA (Syn. Brunniana)—

A rich golden color, rather upright form; planted 3 to 4ft. apart it makes a good hedge. 35/- dozen. Top when desired height reached.

CUPRESSUS TORULOSA—

This is not made use of nearly as much as it should be. It is a natural hedge plant, and requires very little clipping. It can be grown from 4 to 15ft. high, and kept 15in. in width. 30/- dozen; advanced plants, 60/- dozen. Plant 2 to 3ft. apart. Do not top until it has reached the full height wanted.

CYPRESS HEDGES should be allowed to grow to the final height desired before cutting the tops. With the green and golden spreading types, prune both outside at the width desired, but not between each plant. It is not advisable to grow this hedge more than 30 inches wide; better still, grow wedge-shape, widest at the bottom to nothing at the top.

DIOSMA ALBA—

Fine dense scented foliage and countless miniature white flowers, good as an edging, 15 inches or small hedge 3ft. Plant 12 to 18 inches apart. 15/- to 30/- dozen.

ESCALLONIA RUBRA—

Reddish pink tubular flowers, plant 3ft. Grows to 4ft. 18/- to 24/- dozen.

EUONYMOUS varieties with green, gold and silver variegated foliage, excellent hedge in any position from 3 to 6ft., does well near the sea. Plant 3ft. apart. 18/- to 24/- dozen.

EUGENIA (see Acmena).

HOLLY—

The green holly makes a fine hedge in the cooler districts, and does well even around Melbourne.; grows 5 to 8ft. Plant 3 to 4ft. 20/- to 30/- dozen.

LAURESTINUS (Viburnum Tinus)—

Strong growing dark green foliage which forms an excellent hedge from 4 to 8ft. 15/- and 18/- per dozen. Large balled plants to make a hedge quickly, 30/- per dozen.

LEPTOSPERMUM—

Nicholii—Crimson flowered tea-tree, bronze foliage. Plant 3ft. 20/- dozen.

Roseum—Mauve pink tea-tree. Plant 3ft. 15/- dozen. The Leptospermum is very suitable for sandy soils.

LONICERA (Shrub Honeysuckle)—

Nitida — Foliage small, round and a dark glossy green, the branches twiggy and compact. Makes a beautiful close hedge from 18 inches to 5ft. This is a hedge plant we have been looking for. Plant 15 to 18 inches apart. 8/-, 10/-, 12/-, 15/- dozen. This can also be used as an edging to borders and kept as low as 6 inches high and 6 inches wide.

METROSIDEROS (N.Z. Xmas Tree)—

Both varieties Tomentosa and Lucida make good hedges and do well near the sea, 5 to 8ft. plant 3ft apart. Well advanced, 24/- and 30/- dozen.

OLEANDER (Nerium)—

For dry hot positions Oleanders in various colors thrive to perfection.

Mrs. Roeding—Semi-double salmon maize flowers and slender growth, makes a compact hedge 4 to 5ft. Others can be grown 6 to 7ft. Plant 3 to 4ft. apart. Large plants, 24/- to 30/-; smaller, 18/- per dozen.

PHOTINIA SERRULATA—

Very suitable for dry conditions. Attractive foliage which in spring is richly tinted crimson, changing to pleasing green in summer. Plant 4 to 5ft. apart. Grows 5 to 8ft. 18/- to 20/- dozen.

PHOTINIA GLABRA RUBENS—

This produces vivid scarlet young growth which gradually turns bronze then to a bronzy green. Plant 2ft. apart. 18/- and 20/- dozen.

PITTOSPORUM CRASSIFOLIUM—

Grey green foliage, specially suitable for coastal districts. 15/- dozen. Plant 2ft. apart. Top when 18 inches high, and afterward at every 15 inches, cut back one inch.

PITTOSPORUM UNDULATUM—

Large dark green foliage, flowers cream and sweetly scented. Clips well. Plant 18 to 30 inches apart according to height required; the taller the hedge desired the further they can be planted apart. 12/- and 15/- per dozen. Prune same as above.

HEDGE PLANTS (Continued)

PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS—

This makes a beautiful and uncommon hedge up to 5ft. high. The pale green foliage and sky blue flowers are most attractive. 18/- per dozen. Plant 2ft. apart. Top back once yearly.

PRIVET, GOLDEN VARIEGATED (*Ligustrum Elegantissima*)—

True golden foliage, which remains the same color the whole year. This makes a bright hedge from 2 to 5ft., but must be well clipped back occasionally when young to induce bushy growth from the base. If well grown plants are planted, only a single row is necessary at 15 inches apart. 1, 2 and 3-year plants, 25/-, 30/- and 40/- per 100.

PRIVET (*Ligustrum Elegantissima Robusta*)—

A very much improved type with larger and more golden foliage and a much stronger growth, which makes a quicker and better hedge. Plants with 6 to 10 branches from the ground, 50/- and 60/- per 100. Plant 15 inches apart. Pot grown plants all the year round, 15/- dozen.

PYRACANTHA (Evergreen Hawthorn)—

The varieties given below all make excellent hedges from 4 to 6ft. The creamy white flowers followed by colored berries, are attractive at all times. They do well in any situation.

Angustifolia—Yellow berries in winter.

Crenulata—Blood red berries in autumn.

Coccinea—Deep orange berries in autumn.

Yunnannensis—Orange scarlet berries early winter. Plant 3 to 4ft. apart. 15/- and 18/- doz.

ROSE HEDGES—

Any free growing bush rose will make a hedge, but we grow for that purpose and recommend *Lorraine Lee* and *Sunny South*, the latter when a tall 5ft. hedge is desired, and *Lorraine Lee* 3 to 4ft. This variety is practically evergreen, and both will give flowers in winter. For a dwarf rose hedge 18 inches to 3ft., many of the *Miniature Polyanthas* are suitable. Price 15/- to 18/- dozen.

VERONICA LOBELIODES—

Bright green dense foliage, which is set off with spikes of violet blue the greater part of the year. 15/- dozen. Extra large plants, 20/- dozen. Plant 2½ft. apart. Top at every 15 inches of growth. Grows to 4ft.

VERONICA IMPERIALIS—

Dark glossy foliage, and spikes of amaranth red flowers. 15/- dozen. Extra large plants, 20/- dozen. Plant 2½ft. apart. Top at every 15 inches of growth. Grows to 4ft.

VERONICA IMPERIALIS EDWARDSII—

Silver variegated foliage, tinged red in winter. 18/- to 24/- dozen.

ATTRACTIVE HEDGES can also be made from the following shrubs. For description and prices see Tree and Shrub Sections; those priced 1/6 each will be 15/- dozen; 2/- each, 18/- dozen; 2/6 each, 24/- dozen.

Berberis, all varieties; *Buxus* (Tree Box); *Callistemon* (Bottlebrush); *Choysia*, *Clethra*, *Escallonia*, *Euonymus*, *Genista*.

KILLS SNAILS & SLUGS

INSTANTA—Sprinkle around and not on the plants. Just a touch when crossing it is death to Slugs and Snails. Small tins, 1/-; Large, 1/6.

Hardy Garden PERENNIALS

A PERENNIAL is a plant which blooms year after year as distinct from an ANNUAL, which flowers, produces its seeds, and dies; and a BIENNIAL, which flowers the second year, produces seed, and dies.

Most Perennials become too crowded in a year or two and should be divided occasionally, retaining the best pieces only for planting back.

A border with tall and medium Perennials as a background, and Annuals massed in front, is a source of constant admiration.

Perennials have during recent years gained a steadily increasing popularity, and their many sterling qualities as reliable and serviceable garden subjects merit for them a place in every garden.

The following lists comprise an up-to-date selection of popular types and varieties as well as others not so widely known, but which are none the less worthy.

During summer months most varieties are obtainable in pots.

Varieties priced 1/- are 10/- per dozen.

	Each		Each
ACONITUM (Monkshood)—		ARTEMESIA—	
Wilsoni—Stately spikes of rich dark blue, similar to Delphiniums, prefers partial shade, 3ft.	1/6	Lactiflora — White Spirea-like fragrant plumes; 4ft., 15/- dozen	1/6
AGAPANTHUS (African Lily)—		Stelleriana—Attractive fern-like silver foliage, yellow flowers	1/-
Blue and White, blooming at Christmas, coming in useful for decoration	1/-	ASTER (Perennial) (Michaelmas, or Easter Daisy)—	
ALSTROMERIA (Peruvian Lily)—		Perennial Asters supply a color to the garden which is scarce in most flowers. They bloom from February until the middle of autumn, and are easy to grow; better results are obtained by dividing the clumps each year.	
Aurantiaca—Orange spotted carmine, 2ft. 6/- dozen	9d.	Price 1/- and 1/6 according to size.	
Aurea—Yellow with chocolate stripes, 2ft. 6/- dozen	9d.	Acme—Pale lavender, of gigantic size, probably the largest; good grower, 3½ft.	
Majestic—Rich orange flame with dark markings, 2ft.; extra large robust flowers, 9/- dozen	1/-	Aldenhams Pink—Deep pink, a beautiful variety, 3½ft.	
Persoluta—Yellow and brown 6/- doz	9d.	Anita Ballard—Soft cornflower blue, large and free, 4ft.	
ANCHUSA (Bugle Flower)—		Barr's Pink—Bright rich rose pink, with a bronzy golden centre, lasting well as a cut flower, 3½ft.	
Dropmore Variety—Spikes 3 to 4ft. of rich blue flowers, very showy 9/- dozen	1/-	Belgian Queen—Distinct violet, exceptionally striking, late flowering, 5ft.	
AQUILEGIA (Columbine)—		Blue Gem—Double blue, very fine, 3ft.	
Long Spurred—Two year clumps; a superior strain, rich showy colors 9/- dozen	1/-	Bridal Wreath—Small white flowers in long, graceful sprays, 4ft.	
Crimson Star—The best crimson, long spurred columbine, 9/- dozen	1/-	Brightest and Best—A bright rosy purple, semi-double flowers in profusion, 4ft.	
ARMERIA (Thrift)—		Climax—Clear lavender blue, large yellow centre, one of the best, 4ft.	
Gigantea—Large rose pink flowers, 6in. stems; 12in. 1/-, Clumps	1/6		
Maritima Alba—Tufted, green moss-like foliage, small heads of white flowers; good for rockeries or edges of perennial borders, 4in., 1/-; Clumps	1/6		
Maritima—Pink, description as above 15/- doz.			

HARDY GARDEN PERENNIALS (Continued)

ASTERS (Continued).

- Duchess—Pink with a heliotrope tinge; good upright growth, 3ft.
 F. W. Burbidge—Soft rosy blue, large, 4ft.
 Glorious—Clear pink flowers and good habit, 3½ft.
 Hon. Edith Gibbs—Pale blue, free-spreading habit, 3ft.
 Little Boy Blue—Semi-double, bright blue, very free, fine habit, 1½ft.
 Little Pink Lady—An exquisite shade, deep pink, very dwarf and bushy; a good companion for Little Boy Blue, 1½ft.
 Mde. Emile Thoury—Clear violet blue, extra large flowers, blooms fairly early, 4½ft.
 Maggie Perry—Pale mauve, enormous semi-double flowers, 4ft.
 Maid of Athens—Rich rose pink, flowers 2in. across, branching, pyramidal habit, 3½ft.
 Mons—Deep violet rose, large and bushy, 4ft.
 Multiflorus—Small white flowers, very distinct.
 Perry's Pink—Bright pink, in loose sprays, very free, 2½ft.
 Powder Puff—Rosy mauve, semi-double, very fine rays, 3ft.
 Ramosus Compacta—Mauve blue, very dwarf, 9 inches, compact miniature plants just a mass of flowers, 1/6, 15/- dozen.
 Snowball—Double, pure white, 4ft.
 St. Egwin—Pleasing soft rosy pink, 3½ft.
 Thelma Perry—Clear pink, one of the best of this color, 4ft.
 Triumph—Pinky mauve, pretty, 3½ft.
 White Climax—Large pure white flowers, 4ft.
 Wonder of Colwall—Pale blue of a graceful branching habit; large, 3ft.

AURICULA—

Alpine—In choice variety, thrives best in semi-shade, rich velvety colors, 9d., 6/- dozen.

CAMPANULA (Bell Flower)—

- Celtidifolia—Pale mauve flowers on long stems, 3½ft. 1/3
 Persicifolia (Peach-leaved Bell Flower)—Rich blue, 3ft. 1/3
 Persicifolia Alba—White, 3ft. 1/3
 Pyramidalis—Huge spikes, 5ft to 6ft. high, of fine blue flowers 1/6
 Telham Beauty—Immense blue, bell-shaped flowers 1/6

CANNAS

We have a fine collection of these, embracing many new colors. For effective massing, hardiness and long flowering, the Canna stands alone.

For a bold massed effect and continuity of flowering, the Canna takes a first place. Marvellous improvements have been made of late years, both in colors and size. The magnificent beds in the Melbourne Botanic Gardens have been a revelation to visitors.

The varieties offered below have been selected from the best in commerce.

Cannas can be supplied all the year.

Prices: 1/- each; 10/- per dozen.

T denotes Tall; M Medium; D Dwarf.

- M—Alemannia—Bordered deep golden yellow; centre heavily marked Indian red on a yellow ground.
 D—Alice Guilfoyle—Bright red, copper foliage.
 T—Brittania—Orange and yellow splashed orange red.
 M—Carl Waurman—Deep rich apricot, bordered lemon yellow, green foliage.
 D—City of Portland—Rosy pink, deeper throat, very bright and showy.
 M—Director M. Holtze—Beautiful clear golden yellow, lower lip spotted carmine; prettily frilled.
 T—Dr. Dohrn—Bright crimson; large trusses.
 D—Duke of Marlborough—Rich crimson, free bloomer.
 M—Edouard Andre—Flame, streaked orange, foliage coppery.
 D—F. Weid—Carmine red.
 D—Floral Park—Deep rich apricot; a striking colour. The foliage is a beautiful deep green, the plant neat and compact.
 M—Florence Vaughan—Deep orange, heavily spotted scarlet.
 M—Frau de Nigel—Creamy yellow, shading to buff.
 D—H. Tourlquier—Clear red, with coppery foliage.

Separate Catalogues of Roses, Seeds, Seedlings, Bulbs, Gladioli, Chrysanthemums and Dahlias posted on request.



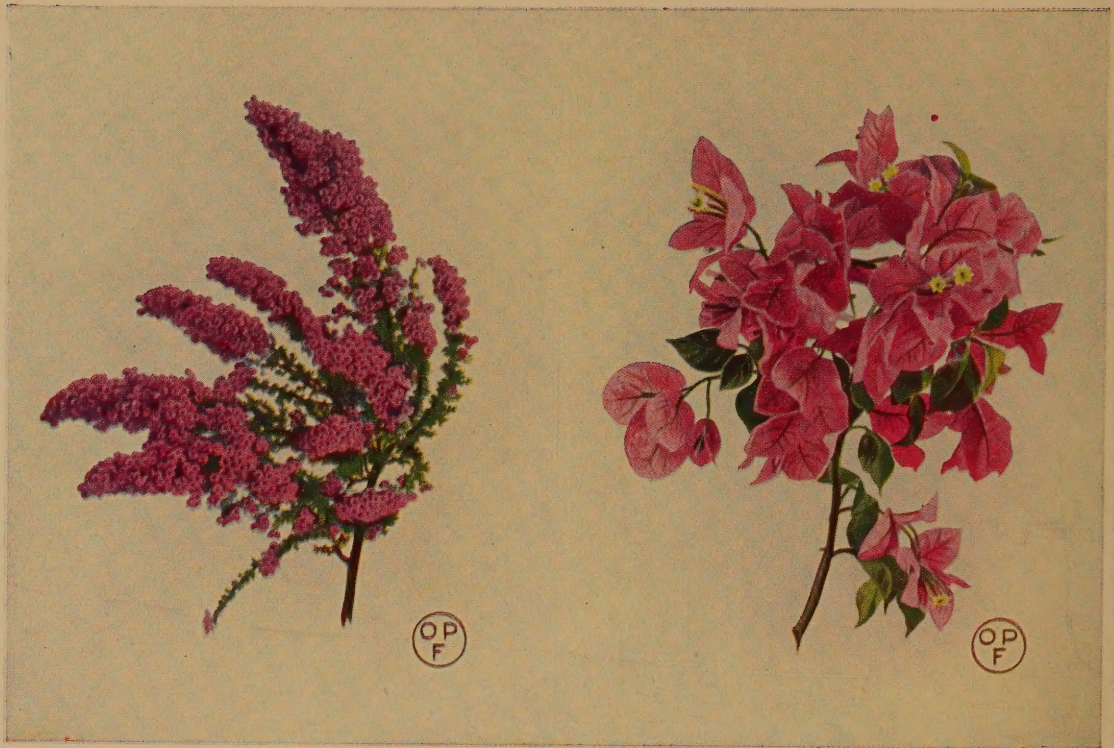
DELPHINIUMS (see Perennia's)



FRUIT TREES are effective and useful grown on fences



EUONYMUS EUROPAEUS

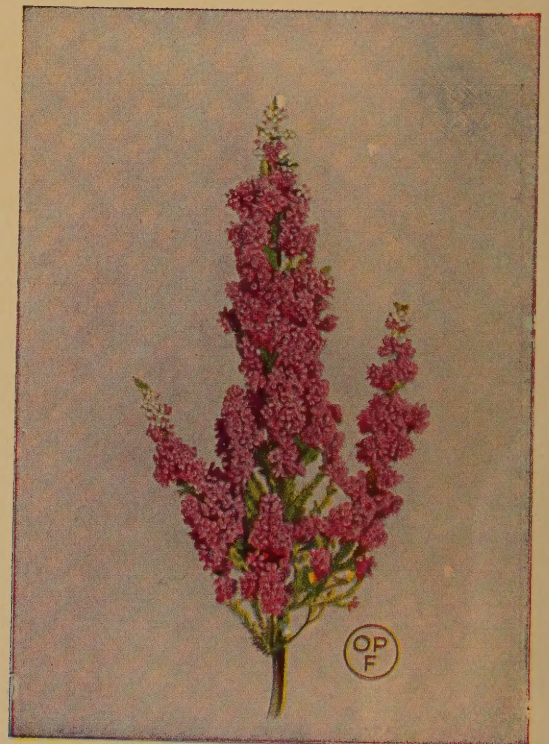


ERICA ORMONDII (See Page 14)

BOUGAINVILLEA THURLEY'S SPECIAL
(See Page 33)



AUBRIETIA CARNIVAL MIXTURE (See Page 51)
Plants in Pots 9/- dozen, 1/- each.



ERICA DAWN (See Page 14)

HARDY GARDEN PERENNIALS (Continued)

CANNAS (Continued).

- M—Hiawatha—Salmon pink, shaded buff, with dark foliage.
 M—Hungaria—A lovely pink shade; flowers large; makes a grand mass of color.
 M—Joseph Bischoff—Bright orange scarlet, bronze foliage.
 D—J. B. Van der Schoot—Deep orange, spotted crimson.
 M—John Lachner—Dark salmon pink, shaded buff.
 T—Kaiserin Augusta—Apricot, shaded to cream.
 T—La France—Brilliant orange scarlet, with bronzy foliage.
 M—Ludwig von Hessen—Bright orange scarlet, showy and good.
 T—M. J. Gloss—Very bright crimson.
 M—Mrs. Alfred Connard—Deep salmon pink, shading to mahogany red in centre.
 M—Mrs. G. H. Strohlein—Crimson, faintly marked yellow, bronze foliage.
 M—Mrs. Noel Marten—Yellow, suffused carmine and edged red.
 M—Mrs. C. Hahaulit—Pale yellow, heavily spotted pink.
 M—Oscar Dannecker—Large brilliant orange.
 T—Pennsylvania—Rich orange, shading to red.
 D—Pink Beauty—Clear pink, flushed cream.
 M—President—Large clear scarlet, with green foliage and large open flowers.
 D—Pres. Mayer—Bright scarlet self, with dark foliage.
 M—Roi Humbert—Flame streaked and edged carmine; yellow speckled throat. Coppery foliage.
 M—Solfaterre—Running from light orange to deep apricot in centre.
 D—Sou. de Jeanne Crozy—Bright yellow, splashed Indian red.
 M—Triumph—Bright scarlet. A magnificent flower, the largest we know. The blooms make a striking contrast against the coppery foliage.
 T—Uncle Sam—Orange scarlet, yellow and red throat.
 T—Winter Colossal—Bright vermilion, huge heads of handsome flowers.

M—Wm. Beary—Very bright red, good clear color.

M—Woodrow Wilson—Deep carmine, with green foliage.

T—Wyoming—Old gold. Extra large flowers, which show up well above the deep coppery foliage.

CANTERBURY BELL (*Campanula Calyculata*)—

Cup and saucer type in blue, mauve, pink, and white, each separate and mixed; strong transplanted plants available autumn and winter. Exceptionally showy, splendid for massing. 5/- doz. 6d.

CENTRANTHUS (*Valerian* or *Kiss-Me-Quick*)

Coccineus—Crimson-scarlet, in showy upright sprays, stands dry conditions, 1½ft. 1/3

CHRYSANthemum—

All the latest varieties, available August to January. Special list on application. 12/- doz. 1/3

COLUMBINE (see *Aquilegia*).

COREOPSIS—

Grandiflora (Perry's Variety)—A great improvement on the ordinary type, the flowers are semi-double, and a rich golden yellow. Excellent for the border and for cutting. Plants from cuttings, 1½ft. 10/- doz. 1/-

CYCLAMEN—

First-class Strain, large, richly colored flowers. Cyclamen do well planted out in a southerly or eastern aspect, and bloom throughout winter and spring. Dry Tubers, 10/- doz.; from Pots, 15/- doz. 1/6

DIANTHUS ALLWOODII (*Border Pinks*)—

These lovely old-fashioned clove scented pinks make delightful masses of bloom in various shades of pink, carmine and red shades, also white with red centre. Good as a complete border or clumps here and there. Strong pot grown plants, 9/- doz. 1/-

HARDY GARDEN PERENNIALS (Continued)

DELPHINIUMS—

There is no doubt but that Delphiniums are amongst the most showy and most easily managed Perennials we have. For continuous blooming there is nothing to equal them. As soon as each flowering spike begins to fade it should be cut down to within two inches from the ground. It will then throw up fresh spikes. By this means three crops in a season can be obtained, and the flowering period continues from spring until late autumn. After each cutting back, sprinkle lime around the plants.

HOLLYHOCK STRAIN—Of comparatively recent introduction, they produce enormous spikes, the individual blooms being also large and of formation similar to a Hollyhock. The colors are brilliant blues, pale and dark, smoky greys, dull and bright pink, etc., and are of unsurpassed excellence 8/- to 10/- doz.

A Selected Strain, producing good spikes in various shades of blue, 2-year roots, 6/- and 9/- doz.

Cliveden Beauty—Cambridge blue, delightful pale blue, on wiry stems, most decorative, 3ft. 6/- dozen.

Formosum—Deep blue, very free, forming strong clumps, 3ft. Both the above are excellent for cutting. 6/- dozen.

DWARF VARIETIES, 1½ft.—

Azure Fairy—Clear light blue, very arresting, 3/6 dozen.

Blue Butterfly—Intense dark blue, very dwarf; both splendid for bedding. 3/6 dozen.

Semi-Plena—Cambridge blue semi-double flowers on long slender stems. The slightly waved petals and free flowering habit make this an ideal border or cutting variety. 1/6, 15/- doz.

DIELYTRA (Bleeding Heart)—

Spectabilis—Pink and white heart-shaped flowers, which hang gracefully. They prefer a fairly moist spot, 1/6.

ECHEVERIA—

Neat Rosette-shaped plants for edging. Deep reddish apricot flowers, and grey-blue foliage, 3 inches, 4/- doz., 25/- 100.

ERIGERON (Star Wort)—

Giganteum—Pretty aster-like flowers, lavender blue, with yellow centre, 1½ft., good for cutting, always in flower, 15/- doz., 1/6.

Quakeress—Deeper lavender and more pronounced golden eye, 1ft. These flower into winter. 15/- doz., 1/6.

ERYNGIUM (Sea Holly)—

Erygiums are hardy decorative perennials with thistle-like heads and stems 2 to 3ft. The flowers keep their color and last a long time when cut, even in a dried state.

Maritimum—Glaucous foliage, striking heads of metallic blue, 1/6.

Pritchardi—Rich glaucous blue, with metallic shadings in both flowers and stems, 1/6.

FESTUCA (Blue Fescue)—

Glaucous—Handsome light glaucous foliage, good for edgings, divided roots 20/- 100, clumps 1/6.

GALEGA (Goat's Rue)—

Officinalis—Sprays of violet pea-shaped flowers, 3ft. 15/- doz., 1/6.

Officinalis Duchess of Bedford—Lavender blue, shading to white, 3ft., 1/6.

GAZANIA—

Splendens—Deep orange. Suitable for rockeries and bordering, stands dry conditions and likes the full sun, 1/-.

GEUM—

Low growing and throwing up 15in. branching flower stems, of quick easy growth, blooming well the first season.

Boresii—Rich golden flame, a new color, 1/- & 1/6.

Fire Opal—Lovely flame shade, outstanding, 1/6.

GUERNSEY LILY (see Nerine).

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath)—

Most serviceable either for garden adornment or as cut flowers, for which latter purpose they are unsurpassed.

Bristol Fairy—A distinct advance on the old varieties, the flowers being larger, double and of the purest white. Handsome plants which bloom at least two weeks in advance of the others, and are practically ever-blooming, 2ft. 1/6.

HARDY GARDEN PERENNIALS (Continued)

HELENIUM—

- Autumnale*—Rich yellow, large heads, 3ft., 1/3.
Bigelowi Aurantiacum—Golden yellow, 2ft., 1/3.
Pumilum Magnificum—Very free flowering variety, large branching heads of soft yellow flowers, 2½ft., 1/3.
Riverton Beauty—Golden yellow with golden bronze centre, 4ft., 1/3.
Riverton Gem—Deep yellow, changing to wall-flower red, 4ft., 1/3.

HELIANTHUS (Perennial Sunflower)—

- Miss Mellish*—Rich, bright yellow with double row of ray florets, 4ft., 1/3.
Monarch—Rich golden yellow, large semi-double flowers, strong growth, 5ft., 1/3.
Pyramidalis—Rich golden yellow, long spike, the blooms being arranged in pyramidal form, 6ft., 1/3.

HELLEBORUS (Christmas Rose)—

- Assorted Hybrids*—Winter flowering, good for cutting; do best in shady situations, 1/6.

HEMEROCALLIS (Day Lily)—

- Lily-like flowers on long stems, effective border plants; height 2ft.
Aurantiaca Major—Large orange yellow, 1/6.
Aurea—Golden yellow, 1/6.
Estemere—Deep yellow, very fine, 1/6.
Flava—Bright yellow, 1/6.
Queen of May—Golden orange, large flower, 1/6.

HEUCHERA (Alum Root)—

- Low bushy plants with slender stems and numerous small bell-shaped flowers; most effective as a border or for cutting.
Brizoides—Very dainty, bright red, 1/-.
Lady Trentall—Bright cerise red, 1/-.
Pink Supreme—Pale pink, very distinct, 1/-.
Plume of Fire—Brilliant red, 1/-.
Rose Queen—Rich rose, 1/-.
Rosea—Pale rose in elegant sprays, 1/-.
Sanguinea—Coral red, very fine, 6/- doz., 9d.
Titania—Rich red, 1/-.

IRIS GERMANICA (Bearded Iris)—

These require fully sunny position, well-worked, deeply trenched soil. They are lime lovers, and chalk should be added to light soils. They appreciate superphosphate and good bone meal. Fresh manure is disastrous. Shallow firm planting, the rhizomes barely covered, give best results.

Price 12/- dozen, our selection.

- Albicans*—Absolutely pure white, the earliest, 1/6.
Alcazar—Standards lavender blue, flushed rose, falls deep violet purple, orange beard, 1/6.
Ambassador—Very large flowers, standards reddish violet smoke, falls dark velvety violet red, 1/6.
Archeveque—Standards reddish violet, falls velvety violet, 1/6.
Blue Boy—Petals violet, sepals violet purple, 1/6.
Eldorado—Yellowish brown shaded helio and gold, 1/6.
Gideon—Standards rich bronze, falls velvety crimson and yellow, 1/6.
Grevin—Very large flowers, standards violet suffused yellow, falls dark violet striped yellow at base, 1/6.
Imperator—Standards clear violet shaded fawn, falls violet red with throat reticulated brown red, 1/6.
Joan of Arc—Clear lilac and pure white, 1/6.
Lent A. Williamson—Standards soft lavender violet, falls velvety purple, 1/6.
Lord of June—Standards lavender blue, falls rich violet blue, 1/6.
Mrs. W. Brewster—Standards clear lavender blue, falls violet blue and aniline rayed brown at the aiglet, 1/6.
Ma Mie—Large flowers, pure white, bordered blue, 1/6.
Mde. Janiaud—Standards lilac suffused buff, falls violet slate margined lilac, 2/-.
Madam Chereau—White, bordered blue, 1/6.
Madam Chererin—Violet tinted yellow, 1/6.

HARDY GARDEN PERENNIALS (Continued)

IRIS (Continued).

Quaker Lady—Ageratum-violet blended with flushes of pink and yellow, 1/6.

Souvenir de Madame Gaudichau—Deep purple violet, with velvety sheen, 1/6.

Turco—Standards purplish blue with bronze at base, falls violet, orange beard, 1/6.

Zouave—Standards tender lilac, falls light violet, 1/6.

IRIS SIBERICA—

Bright blue, 50/- per 100; 10/- doz., 1/-.

IRIS STYLOSA—

Lavender blue, blooms in winter, 9/- doz., 1/-.

KNIPHOFIA (see Tritoma).

LAVENDER VERA—

English lavender, blooms December and January, 2-year roots well clipped back, 1/- each, 10/- dozen, 60/- 100. Small well rooted plants, 6/- dozen, 40/- 100

Lavender Folgate—Similar to Vera, but a later flowering period, Feb. and March, 10/- doz., 70/- 100. Small plants 40/- 100.

Lavender Dentata—The French lavender, deep bluish grey serrated foliage, thick spikes of lavender blue flowers in winter. Extra large roots, 2/-; 5in. pots, 1/6; small plants, 1/-, 10/- doz.

Lavender (Italian) — Very dwarf compact growth, thick violet blue flowers close to foliage, makes an excellent dwarf permanent border. 2-year plants, 1/-, 10/- doz., 60/- 100; small plants, 7/- doz., 50/- 100.

LILIUMS—

Various bulbs are known as lilies, but the true species are made up of numerous scales and are available in a dry state from April to August. They do best in a cool, moist open soil.

Auratum (Golden Rayed Lily of Japan)—

White spotted crimson and gold 2/6 & 3/6

Candidum (Madonna Lily)—White, 10/- doz. 1/-

Elegans—Orange, with black spots, 18/- doz. 2/-

Harrisii—Long white trumpet, a dwarf form of Longiflorum, 15/- doz. 1/6

Henryi—Pale orange, tall growing, 24/- doz. 2/6

Longiflorum (Christmas Lily)—Extra long white trumpet, 10/- doz. 1/-

Pardalinum (Leopard Lily)—Orange with brown spots, petals reflexed, handsome 10/- doz. 1/-

Regale (Regal Lily)—The ground color is white, streaked brown, with a slight pink flush. The centre is flushed yellow shading to white. Fragrant, very distinct, and hardy, 15/- doz. 1/6

Melpomene—Rich deep crimson on white, with deeper spots 1/6

Roseum—Pale pink flush on white ground, with crimson spots 1/6

Rubrum—White, heavily marked with deep pink 2/-

Speciosum Album—White, reflexed flowers 1/6

Tigrinum (Tiger Lily)—Orange scarlet, with dark brown spots, 10/- doz. 1/-

Tigrinum (Tiger Lily)—Double, brilliant orange scarlet with full centre, dark spots, 10/- doz. 1/-

LILY OF THE VALLEY (Convallaria)—

Strong Flowering Pips—2/6 doz., 20/- 100. In pots during flowering season (6 pips to the pot), 2/-.

HARDY GARDEN PERENNIALS (Continued)

LIATRIS SPICATA (Gay Feather)—

Long spikes of bright purple flowers, 1½ft., 1/6.

LINARIA MACEDONICA SPECIOSA—

Bright yellow flowers on spikes resembling snapdragons, 2ft., 1/-.

LINUM NARBONENSE (Hill's Variety)—

Charming sapphire-blue flowers, very distinct, 2ft., 1/-.

LOBELIA CARDINALIS Queen Victoria (Dragon Fly)—

Spikes of rich red flowers, 30in. long, foliage coppery bronze, very effective, 10/- doz., 1/-.

LUPINS, PERENNIAL.—These perennials, celebrated for their distinctive beauty, are obtainable in separate colors. From cuttings, 10/- doz., 1/- each. In extra choice mixture, transplanted clumps, 7/6 dozen.

Lupins (Russells)—A new strain of Perennial Lupins which has caused quite a sensation throughout the world. The colors are brighter and the combinations more varied. The individual flowers are broader, and the spikes retain the lower flowers until the top blooms have developed. Young plants from seed, 6/- doz., strong plants from selected varieties, 3/- each, 30/- dozen.

LYCHNIS (Ragged Robin)—

Chalcedonica—Bright scarlet flowers in clusters like a Bouvardia, 2ft., 15/- doz., 1/6.

Salmon Queen—A pretty shade of salmon pink, 15/ doz.

Viscaria Splendens—Bright rose, free flowering, 1ft., 1/-.

LYTHRUM—

Roseum—Deep rosy purple in long spikes, 3ft., 1/-.

NEPETA—

Mussini—Charming silvery grey foliage with masses of deep lavender flowers, profuse bloomer, continuing over a long period, ex-

cellent for borders, 1½ft. Divisions for bordering, 20/- 100; 5/- dozen; 6d. each.

Souv. de Andre Chaudron—Large, rich lavender blue with grey-green foliage, 1½ft., 12/- doz., 1/6 ea.

NERINE (Spider Lily)—

Nerines bloom in the autumn, and succeed well in a dry, warm border. They carry several flowers on a stem, and last many days when cut.

1/- each; 10/- dozen.

Alba—Large head of purest white.

Bowdenii—Pale pink flowers, extra large and carries a fine spike.

Japonica—Bright scarlet.

Rosea—Deep pink.

Sarniensis—Salmon red.

NYMPHAEA (Water Lily)—

Red, pink and yellow, 3/6 each.

Blue, 5/- each.

White with yellow centre, 2/6.

PAEONIA (Herbaceous Paeony or Paeony Rose)—

Paeonies are easily grown in rich deeply trenched soil liberally manured. Partial shade is an advantage, and liberal watering in dry weather. Do not disturb the plants for years after planting.

2/6 each, 20/- dozen.

Double Varieties.

Bossuot—Mulberry red, double.

Canari—White, centre light yellow, late.

Charlemagne—Lilac white with slight blush centre, globular rose type.

Ceres—Lovely cerise pink, good centre.

C. de Grise—Rose pink, double.

Dr. Cordes—Rich red, double.

Duchess de Nemours—Sulphur white, changing to snow white.

Edulis Superba—Clear mauve pink, silvery reflex.

(Continued on next Page)

HARDY GARDEN PERENNIALS (Continued)

PAEONIA (Continued).

- Eucharis—Creamy white, double.
Felix Crousse—Brilliant red, one of the best.
Festiva Maxima—Pure white, with crimson centre, double, early.
Globosa—Pale pink with lemon centre.
L'Elegante—Carmine rose, double.
L'Indispensable—Lilac white, shading to violet rose.
Linne—Rich red, double.
Mde. Calot—Hydrangea pink, centre slightly darker with a slight sulphur tint, double, early.
Mde. de Galhau—Guards rose-white, centre pale lilac rose, double, late.
Mde. Hutin—Pale pink, crimson centre.
Maurice Low—Pale pink, double.
Mons. Dupont—Bluish pink, double.
Mons. Jules Elie—Silvery lilac rose, deeper at the centre, double, mid-season.
Philomel—Glowing pink with cream centre.
Victor Hugo—Brilliant carmine red, double.
- Single Varieties.
- Alba Flora (Grandiflora)—White tinged peach.
Classisa—Dainty flesh pink.
Marshal Oyama—Rich rose pink.
Mistral—Rich carmine.
Mongolia—Rose pink, golden anthers.
Nymph—Deep rich cream.
Stella—Rosy cerise.
Shishi Odori—Cream.
Suni Ho Ochi—Carmine red with golden anthers.
Sweetheart—Pure pink.

PELARGONIUM—

- Regal and Show—in all the best sorts, 1/6.
Zonale (Geraniums)—In variety.
Zonale—Single scarlet, 10/- doz., 65/- 100.

RARE DWARF IVY GERANIUMS—

The varieties offered are a great improvement on the older sorts; both the pips and trusses are much larger, and the colors are quite distinct. They are a cross between the ivy type and the old fashioned Geraniums, excellent for beds and borders, specially in dry situations.

Price 1/6 each, 15/- dozen.

Antoine Crozy—Brilliant orange scarlet.

Lady Gertrude—Deep rose.

Millfield Gem—Blush rose, with slight carmine markings.

Papa Chapper—Crimson, a bright and rich color.

PENTSTEMON—

Southgate Gem—Crimson scarlet, an excellent variety for massing in beds or borders; can be grown as a dwarf shrub. Medium-sized flowers in abundance, 15/- doz., 1/6 each.

Various Named Varieties, 1/- each, 10/- dozen.

Strong Plants from Seed, large flowered strain, 3/- dozen.

PHLOX DECUSSATA (Perennial Phlox)—

In recent years a notable improvement has been made in Perennial Phlox, the size of flower pips, brilliance and artistic qualities of the colors and the size of the trusses being alike remarkable. Our collection comprises some 70 varieties of which the undernoted are the cream, all being distinctive and of the highest quality.

Price 1/3 each, 12/- dozen.

A. E. Amos—Brilliant scarlet.

A. J. West—Pink with mauve suffusion.

Aldenham Triumph—Pale pink with darker eye.

Armada—Bright pink, shaded mauve, white centre.

Baron von Dedem—Vivid orange scarlet, large truss.

RAPID PLANT FEEDER—CULTOR—A highly concentrated plant food, containing everything plants require. Tins 1/- each, 7lbs. 5/-, 14lbs. 7/6, 28lbs. 10/-, 56lbs. 17/6.

HARDY GARDEN PERENNIALS (Continued)

PHLOX (Continued).

Brilliant—Scarlet with deeper eye, large pips and trusses.

Campagnol—Rich rose pink, distinct eye.

Ceddie—Purest white, easily the best white variety.

C. Edward—Salmon, large pips, a lovely shade.

Commander-in-Chief—Rich crimson red, dark eye.

Chas. Flauhault—Brilliant vermilion, with blue eye.

Coccinea—Salmon with scarlet eye, attractive.

Dalila—White with pale purple centre.

Ernest Bussiere—Flax rose, with bright rosy eye, large pips.

Evangeline—Light salmon, deepening to centre.

Evenement—Salmon pink with purple eye.

E. V. Taylor—Soft rose with deeper eye.

Fireglow—Fiery red, exceptionally bright, very large pips.

Flora Hornung—White with deeper carmine centre.

F. G. Van Lassberg—Snow-white, very fine.

Gen. Von Heutze—Brilliant carmine shaded salmon, and white eye; one of the best.

G. A. Strohlein—Orange scarlet with carmine eye.

Hanny Pfeiderer—Cream, changing to salmon, crimson centre.

Heloise—Pure white, large truss.

Ideal—Deep mauve, large pips.

Imperator—Dark carmine.

Iris—Bluish violet, with deeper centre.

J. B. Riding—Mauve, very distinct and without shading.

J. J. Ryan—White, with deep red eye, distinct.

Josephine Gerbeaux—Flesh pink, with crimson centre.

Jules Sandeau—Rose pink, enormous trusses.

Lottie Kohler (Improved)—White with red eye; very effective.

Malmaison—Salmon with cerise eye, flowers in big panicles.

Marechal French—Bright flame with blood-red eye: vigorous.

Major Pat a'Beckett—Nearest approach to scarlet.

Mauve Queen—Mauve deepening in centre.

Mrs. Edwin Beckett—Blush pink, very dainty.

Mrs. Evelyn Ogg—Salmon pink, dark carmine eye.

Mrs. F. C. Wood—Pink with mauve sheen and darker centre.

Mrs. G. Curwen—Salmon pink, extra large.

Mrs. G. Ronald—Pure pink, very bright and clear.

Mrs. H. J. Jones—Mauve, shaded pink, carmine eye.

Mrs. R. Findlay—Deep salmon, fine truss.

Mrs. Pritchard—Clear rosy mauve, very large.

Mrs. Molly Van Hoboken—Soft pink self, extra large flowers.

Mrs. W. J. Hepburn—Glorious pink, with white centre.

Mrs. Norderweir—Rich rosy red, with white eye.

Newbird—Carmine purple with a red eye.

Nicholas Flammel—Scarlet red with purple eye.

Pantheon—Salmon rose, large.

Reichgraffe Von Hockberg—Brilliant amaranth.

Rhineland—Salmon pink with cherry eye.

Rijnstroom—Rose pink, immense size.

Royal Purple—Violet purple, deeper eye.

Selma—Rosy salmon, nice form.

September Glow—Orange red, darker eye.

Splendor—Rose pink with a deeper eye, extra large pip.

Stephanie Bouchalt—Rosy mauve, shaded pink, large truss.

Thor—Bright salmon red.

W. A. Jacobs—Rich carmine, large truss.

Widar—Pale rosy purple, white eye, extra large flowers.

Wm. Kesselring—Dark violet with white, large pips.

HARDY GARDEN PERENNIALS (Continued)

PHYSOSTEGIA (Dragon's Head)—

These have flowers similar in shape to a Salvia. They grow with long stems, and are useful for cutting during the summer.

Virginica—Mauve pink, 1/-.

Virginica Alba—Snow white, 1/-.

POLEMONIUM (Jacob's Ladder).

Coeruleum—Blue flowers and fern-like foliage, 1½ft., 1/6.

POLYANTHUS—

Blue Shades—One-year plants; selected colors when in bloom, 9/- doz., 1/-.

Monarch Hybrids—A new strain of giant hybrids containing a wonderful selection of colors and exceptionally large heads and pips, 3/6 dozen. Selected colors when in bloom, 6d. each, 5/- dozen.

POLYGONUM—

Cuspidatum — Beautiful feathery sprays of creamy white flowers on stems about 5ft., 1/6

POTENTILLA (Cinquefoil)—

Attractive and serviceable plants for sun or partial shade; strawberry-like foliage.

Gibson's Scarlet—Very dazzling color, one of the brightest of hardy plants, 1½ft., 1/6

Nepalensis, Miss Willmott—Rosy crimson flowers, 1½ft., 1/6.

POTERIUM—

Obtusum—A Japanese species with long tassel-like flower heads of a rose pink color, 2½ft., 1/6.

PRIMULA—

Obconica—Quite a hardy species, which can be planted out in shady situations under trees or tall shrubs, or they can be grown in pots for room or fernery decoration. Ours is a large flowered strain, much improved, 9in. Colors include crimson, pale pink, mauve, pink and blue. 15/- dozen, 1/6 and 2/-.

Sinensis—These prefer a cool situation, and are usually grown in pots for cool greenhouse, fernery, or room decoration. We have named varieties in pink and red shades, 1/6 and 2/-.

PRIMROSE—

Blue Shades—One-year plants; selected colors when in bloom, 9/ dozen.

Double Mauve—Very fine, 1/3.

Double Yellow, 1/3.

English—Sulphur yellow, 6/- dozen.

Mixed Colors, 5/- dozen.

PYRETHRUM (Persian Daisies, or Colored Marguerites)—

Pyrethrums are grown extensively in Europe, but are little known in this country, probably because it was thought they would be hard to grow here; this, however, has been proved to be erroneous. An open situation, with a fair amount of moisture, and mulched during the summer, is all they require. When established they should not be disturbed for a year or two. The foliage, which is elegant and fernlike, keeps fairly low to the ground; the flowers, which are carried on wiry stems 12 to 18in. long, resemble beautifully colored Marguerites. Price: From the open ground, 1/- each, 10/- doz.; in Pots during late Spring and Summer, 1/6 each, 15/- dozen.

(Single).

Comet—Carmine pink.

Eileen May Robinson—Rich pink.

Harold Robinson—Glowing crimson.

Jas. Kelway—Blood red.

Pink Perfection—Bright pink.

(Doubles).

Cerise Queen—Very attractive.

Mauve Pink—A lovely shade.

Mont Blanc—Pure white.

Tyrian Rose—Distinct and pretty.

Vieux Rose—Bright art shade.

Unnamed Hybrids—Grown from seed saved from named varieties, 4/6 dozen, 6d. each.

ROSEMARINUS OFFICINALIS (Rosemary)—

Well known, always a favorite. Small plants, 1/-, 10/- doz.; Large, 1/6 ea., 15/- doz.

HARDY GARDEN PERENNIALS (Continued)

RUDBECKIA (Cone Flower)—

Autumn Glory—Large single golden yellow flowers, 5ft., 1/6.

Golden Glow—Large double flowers of a deep golden yellow, 1/6.

Newmanii—Orange yellow, with a dark brown centre, 2ft., 1/6.

SALVIA—

Barbata—Purple with silvery grey foliage, flowers in winter, 2½ft., 1/6.

Patens—Gentian blue in stately spikes, 2ft., 1/6.

Uliginosa—Azure blue in fine spikes, 3½ft., 1/6.

SAXIFRAGA (Megasea)—

Crassifolia Rosea—Rosy mauve flowers in strong clusters; large glossy green foliage. Plant in shade or sun; blooms in mid-winter, 1/6 & 2/-.

SCABIOSA (Perennial Pin Cushion)—

Caucasica—Lovely lavender flowers, freely produced on long graceful stems; excellent for cutting, and they bloom for months, 1/-, 9/- dozen.

Columbaria (Syn. *Capense*)—Delicate mauve, a beautiful shade; most useful for cutting and exceedingly decorative. Blooms the whole year; strong plants from cuttings, 1/6.

SHASTA DAISY—

Arthur Chapman—Purest white, with golden disc, large flowers of much improved type, 1/- each, 10/- dozen.

SIDALCEA (Mallow)—

Rose Queen—Rosy pink, with several small flowers on graceful stems, 18in. to 2ft. long, strong transplanted roots, 1/6.

SOLIDAGO (Golden Rod)—

Ballardi—Lovely plumes of golden yellow flowers, freely produced in autumn and summer, 1/6.

SEDUM (Stone Crop)—

Spectabilis Atropurpureum—Large trusses of rosy magenta flowers, strong succulent foliage, 18in.

SPIRAEA (Astilbe Hybrids)—

The *Spiraea* or *Astilbe* Hybrids are exceptionally handsome perennials, thriving best in fairly moist shady positions. Although their natural flowering period is in

late spring and early summer, they can be forced into bloom in pots in mid-winter. As plants in pots they are very decorative, but should never be allowed to become dry. These are quite distinct from the shrub *Spiraeas* and die right down in autumn.

Long feathery plumes in the following colors:—

Pale pink, deep pink, reddish carmine, mauve and white, 1/6 ea., 15/- doz.; larger plants, 2/-.

STACHYS (Lamb's Ear)—

Lanata—Silvery green woolly foliage, 12in. high makes an effective border, 9/- dozen.

STATICE—

All the varieties of *Statice* are most useful when cut and dried, as they provide splendid winter decoration in vases, without water.

Caspia—Long elegant sprays of rich deep lavender flowers, very beautiful and most useful for mixing with other flowers. Strong clumps, 20/- doz., 2/- and 2/6 each.

Latifolia (Sea Lavender)—Spreading sprays of lavender blue flowers in pretty panicles; very hardy and useful for cutting, 1/6.

Macrophyllum—Large sprays of rich blue flowers. Most effective as a garden plant; stands exposed positions, 2ft., 1/6 and 2/-.

Sinensis—Small flowers in elegant sprays, yellow and white, 1/6.

Tartarica—Delicate rosy mauve, broad spreading heads of miniature flowers, lasts in dry state when cut for 12 months; good for florists, 1/6 ea., 15/- dozen.

STOKESIA CYANEA (Cornflower Aster)—

Large blue Aster-like flowers on 12in. stems, very hardy and flowers for the greater part of the year, 1/6.

THALICTRUM (Meadow Rue)—

Dipterocarpum—Delightful sprays of lilac flowers and pretty fern-like foliage, excellent for cutting, 5ft., 1/-.

Dipterocarpum Album—Pure white with foliage like a maidenhair fern, 1/6.

Glaucum—Yellow flowers in feathery balls, glaucous foliage, 5ft., 1/6.

Rubrum—Rose pink flowers, 3ft., 1/6.

HARDY GARDEN PERENNIALS (Continued)

TRITOMA (Red Hot Poker—Kniphofia)—

These brilliant flowered perennials are worthy of a place in any garden. The long poker-like blooms are thrown up in profusion from 4ft. to 6ft. in height, and with a selection of varieties can be had in flower the whole year. Plant in clumps amongst the shrubs or as a background to the perennial border.

Baby Joy—Dwarf variety, 2½ft. 1/-.

Ensifolia—Bright yellow, blooms in winter, 3½ft., 1/-.

Gold Tips—Red tipped gold, 1/-.

Mrs. S. Smith—Sulphur tipped scarlet, 1/-.

Orange Princess—Orange and gold, 3½ft., 1/-.

Pfitzeri—Orange red, very intense color, 3½ft., 1/-.

Rooperi, syn. Goldelse—Primrose yellow tinged orange, 1/-.

Royal Standard—Buttercup yellow, shaded scarlet, 1/-.

Rufa—Brilliant orange scarlet, 1/-.

Sir O. K. Butler—Primrose shaded coral, 1/-.

TUBEROSE (Polianthes)—

The Pearl—Double, sweetly scented, with creamy white flowers in spikes, 9d. each, 5/- dozen.

VERONICA (Speedwell)—

Spicata—Rich violet blue, long narrow spikes about 12in high. Effective in the border, 15/- dozen.

Spicata Rosea—Long spikes of rosy mauve flowers, 15in., 15/- dozen.

VIOLETS (Single) (Viola odorata)—

3/- dozen, 20/- 100.

Admiral Avellan—Reddish purple, quite distinct.

Baron de Rothschild—Large, free flowering, very sweet, one of the best.

King of Violets—This is an exceptionally fine thing, dark violet in color, carried on long, strong stalks, and one of the largest violets in cultivation.

Mrs. Lloyd George—A veritable giant in size, carried on long stiff stems; rich violet, with white eye; perfume very good.

Princess Mary—Exceptionally large flowers, rich deep violet blue in color, with a semi-double waved centre, quite distinct from any other violet; very sweetly perfumed.

Souv. de Ma. Fille—Large single deep reddish purple.

VIOLETS (Double)—

4/- dozen, 25/- 100.

Count Brazza—Pure white, best of this color.

Lady Hume Campbell—Mauve pink.

Marie Louise—Rich lavender blue.

Parma—Pale mauve; the well-known violet, sweetly scented.

CLENSEL

The non-poisonous insecticide which kills by contact GREEN & BLACK APHIS, THRIPS, YOUNG SCALE.

This is the only preparation to deal effectively with the HARLEQUIN BUG. For washing the leaves of Palms, Aspidistras, and other decorative plants and removing scale insects, there is nothing to equal CLENSEL.

WE STOCK IT AND RECOMMEND IT.

PRICES: ½-pint 1/-, pint 1/9, quart 3/-, ½-gallon 5/-, gallon 9/- each.

Obtainable from all Seed Houses and Florists.

Wholesale Distributors: GIBBS, BRIGHT & CO., Melbourne.

ALPINE AND ROCK PLANTS

Rock Gardening has within recent years grown from comparative obscurity to become one of the most popular forms of Horticultural Art. The fascination and wonder of charming Alpines arranged in suitable settings in rockeries, rock walls, etc., have so gripped the imagination of garden lovers that now in almost every garden an attempt is made to reproduce something in the nature of a rockery with varying degrees of success.

Haphazard methods are not to be commended as the planting of a rock garden, be it large or small, requires expert knowledge and meticulous care if the best results are desired.

The following lists of plants will be found up-to-date, containing a comprehensive collection of reliable and attractive varieties, and we shall be glad to furnish estimates for planning, construction and planting of rock gardens, rock walls, fish pools and laying of crazy paving, etc.

Varieties priced 9d. each are 7/6 dozen; 1/- each, 10/- dozen; 1/6 each, 15/- dozen.

ACAENA—

Buchananii—Silvery-grey foliage, with tiny red-dish flowers. 1/-.

Microphylla—Bronzy foliage with red spines, 1/-.

Inermis—Brown foliage, 1/-.

These are suitable for rockery steps or paving.

AJUGA—*Reptans Purpurea*—Dark bronzy red foliage, 6in., 1/-.

ALYSSUM (Rock Madwort)—

Saxatile Compactum (Gold Dust)—Masses of golden yellow flowers, 6in., 1/-.

Saxatile Citrinum—Pale yellow, 1/-.

ANAMATHECA—

Cruenta—Cherry red with crimson bars, charming Freesia-like flowers, 6in., 1/-.

ANEMONE Pulsatilla (The Pasque Flower)—Intense purple, with rich golden anthers, 1ft., 1/-.

AQUILEGIA Pyrenaica—Deep blue with bright yellow stamens, suitable in the smallest rock gardens, 6in., 1/-.

ARABIS ALPINA (Rock Cress)—Pure white stock-like double flowers, 3 to 5in., 9d.

Albida Fl Pleno—Double white, 1/-.

ARMERIA (Sea Pink)—

Alpina—Low-growing tufts with clusters of pink flowers, 4in., 1/-.

Maritima Rosea—Moss-like foliage, pink flowers, 9in., 1/-.

Maritima Alba—White flowers, with moss-like foliage, 6in., 1/-.

Vindictive—Rich rose crimson flowers, neat compact habit, 6in., 1/-.

ARENARIA (Sand Wort)—

Balearica—Minute creeping plant for shady rock or fern stems, green moss-like, with tiny white flowers, 1in., 9d.

Montana-Grandiflora—Snow white flowers, 6in., 1/-.

ARTEMESIA—

Stelleriana—Velvety grey foliage, trailing habit, 9in., 1/-.

ASTER (Star Wort)—

Alpinus—Violet with gold centre, 6in., 9d.

Alpinus Farreri (Big Bear)—Large bold flowers, rich violet with vermilion-orange centre disc, 15in., 1/-.

Ramosus Compacta—Masses of starry deep mauve flowers compact miniature bushes, 10in., 1/6.

AUBRIETIA (Wall Cress)—

Graeca—Rosy purple flowers, blooming in spring, 9d.

Purpurea—Purplish mauve, spring flowering, 9d.

Russell's Crimson—Rich brilliant crimson, spring flowering, 1/-.

Rosea—Mauve pink, 9d.

Aubrietias are excellent for creeping over stone.

CALANDRINIA (Rock Purslane)—

Umbellata—Carmine flowers, very rich shade, 6in., 1/6.

CALOCEPHALUS (Coast Garland Flower)—

Brownii—Silvery stems and yellow flowers, thrives well near coast, 9in., 1/-.

CALTHA—

Palustris—Single yellow, 18in., 1/6.

CAMPANULA (Bell Flower)—

Carpatica, Blue Star—Rich blue, 12in., 1/-.

Carpatica, White Star—Large flowers, 12in., 1/-.

Fragilis—Large blue flowers on trailing stems, 6in., 1/-.

Garganica—Pale blue, charming shade, 4 to 6in., 1/-.

Isophylla Alba—Pure white bell shaped flowers, trailing, 1/6.

Isophylla Mayii—Pale blue saucer-shaped flowers, grey foliage, 1/6.

ALPINE AND ROCK PLANTS (Continued)

CAMPANULA (Continued).

- Muralis*—Lilac blue, long stems, 1/-.
- Portenschlagiana Major*—Large blue bells freely produced, very pleasing, 6in., 1/-.
- Pulla*—Dwarf, with large blue flowers, 3in., 1/-.
- Pusilla Miss Willmott*—Luminous pale blue flowers, bell-shaped, 4in., 1/-.
- Rotundifolia Alba*—Dainty white bells on wiry stems, 9in., 1/-.
- Rotundifolia Olympia*—Mid blue bells, very attractive, 9in., 1/-.

CERATOSTIGMA—

- Plumbaginoides (Larpentae)*—Cobalt flowers in summer, foliage tinted in autumn, 9in., 1/- and 1/6.
- Griffithsii*—Intense blue flowers late summer and autumn, tinted foliage, 15in., 1/6.
- Willmottae*—Deep blue, very profuse, autumn tinted foliage, 24in., 1/6.

CERASTIUM (Snow-in-Summer)—

- Tomentosum*—Silvery foliage, dainty white flowers, 6in., 1/-.

CHEIRANTHUS (Alpine Wallflower)—

- Allionii*—Rich orange flowers, striking color, 9in., 9d.

- Linifolius*—Soft mauve flowers, pretty, 9in., 1/-.

CISTUS (Rock Rose)—

- Algarvensis*—Bright yellow with chocolate centre, 18in., 1/6.

CONVOLVULUS—

- Mauritanicus*—Blue flowers, glaucous foliage, lovely trailer, likes sun, 1/6.

COTONEASTER—

- Horizontalis*—Fan-like growth, glossy leaves, brilliant red in autumn, orange scarlet berries in profusion, 1/6 and 2/6.

- Microphylla*—Picturesque rock or wall shrub, deep green leaves, rosy crimson berries, 1/6, 2/6 and 3/6.

COTULA—

- Squalida*—Purple flowers, soft evergreen carpet for stepping stones, etc., suits damp conditions, 1in., 1/-.

COTYLEDON—

- Gibbifolia Metalica*—Metallic bronze fleshy foliage, rosette-like with reddish bronze flowers, 1/6.

- Macrantha*—Fleshy green foliage, edged bronze, 2/6.

- Paraguayensis*—Silvery rosette foliage tinged pink, distinctive rock plant, 2/6.

CRASSULA—

- Album*—Creamy white flowers in profusion, 4in., 1/-.

- Coccineum*—Bright crimson flowers, fleshy foliage, 15in., 1/- and 1/6.

- Rosea*—Bright rosy pink with white centre, 1/- and 1/6.

CRUCIANELLA (Cross Wort)—

- Stylosa*—Misty pink flowers, for wall or rocks, 6 to 8in., 1/-.

CYCLAMEN—

- Atkinsoni Roseum*—Rich rose with foliage beautifully marbled, 6in., 1/6.

- Coum*—Deep crimson, with plain dark foliage, 1/6.

These require well-drained soil and will grow in shade or sun.

CYNOGLOSSUM (Houndstooth)—

- Amabile (Chinese Forget-me-not)*—Intense blue, 9d.

- Nervosum*—Rich deep blue, most attractive, 1/-.

DIANTHUS (Alpine Pinks)—

- Alpinus*—Rosy crimson, 3in., 1/-.

- Deltoides Splendens (Maiden Pink)*—Brilliant crimson, 1/-.

- Graniticus*—Like above, but stronger and brighter, 1/-.

- La Bourbrille*—Pink, 4in., 1/-.

- Mrs. Ethel Prichard*—Double, deep crimson, dark maroon centre, very free flowering, 1/-.

For *Dianthus Allwoodii* Varieties see Perennials.

DIACEA (Dutchman's Breeches)—

- Barbarae*—Salmon pink with paler spurs, very hardy, 9in., 9d.

DICENTRA (Dielytra) (Lyre Flower)—

- Eximia*—Graceful pendulent racemes of bright rose flowers with fern-like foliage, 12in., 1/-.

DRYAS (Mountain Avens)—

- Sundermanni*—Small oak-like foliage with creamy white flowers, 3in., 1/-.

ECHEVERIA—

- Valida*—Fleshy glaucous bronze foliage, red flowers, 1/6.

ERIGERON (Flea Bane)—

- Glaucus*—Free flowering, mauve, prostrate habit, 6in., 1/6.

- Philadelphicus*—Soft rosy pink, 12in., 1/6.

ALPINE AND ROCK PLANTS (Continued)

ERINUS—

Alpinus—Dwarf tufts of foliage and violet-purple flowers, good for walls, 3in., 1/-.

Alpinus Dr. Hanele—Rich bright crimson, very fine, 3in., 1/-.

ERYSIMUM—

Linifolium—Lilac blue, 6in. to 9in., 1/-.

FELICIA—

Petiolata—Prostrate shrubby plant, small rosy pink flowers in masses, 1/-.

FESTUCA—

*Glauc*a—A tufted grass with blue grey foliage, an attractive rock subject, 6in., 1/-.

FUCHSIA—

Pumila Brilliant—Shrubby habit, dwarf, covered with small red flowers, 18in., 1/6.

GAZANIA Splendens—Brilliant orange, likes full sun and stands dry conditions, 6in., 9d.

GENTIANA (The Blue Gentanella)—

Acaulis—Dazzling pure blue trumpet flowers, with evergreen foliage, 4in., 1/6.

GERANIUM (Crane's Bill)—

Russell Pritchard—A valuable trailer, bright rose flowers, continuous bloomer, 6 to 9in., 1/6.

Sanguineum — Large crimson-purple flowers, 12in., 1/3.

Sanguineum Grandiflorum—Clear blue, with crimson veining, 15in., 1/6.

GEUM (Avens)—

Borisii—Intensely vivid orange-scarlet, dwarf and free, 12in., 1/- and 1/6.

GLOBULARIA (Globe Daisy)—

Cordifolia—Evergreen trailer, bright blue flowers, 6in., 1/-.

Nudicaule—Small cushions of egg-shaped foliage, round flower heads of pale blue, 1/3.

GYPSOPHILA (Chalk Plant)—

Repens Rosea—Pretty rose pink flowers, prostrate form, good for rocks or walls, 4in., 1/3.

HELIANTHEMUM (Sun Rose), 9in.—

Attraction—Glowing orange with red centre, 1/-.

Beauty—Rose with gold centre, 1/-.

Ben Fhada—Golden yellow, 1/3.

Serpyllifolium Plenum—Bright yellow, double, 1/3.

Sudbury Gem—Crimson, rich color, 1/-.

Venustum Plenum—Crimson scarlet, double, 1/3.

HERNIARIA Glabra—Dwarf evergreen carpenter for crazy paving, 1in., 1/-.

HIERACIUM—

Aurantiacum—Deep orange flowers, free and continuous, 15in., 1/-.

HYPERICUM—

Coris—Rich gold, dwarf habit, fine heath-like foliage, 6in., 1/-.

Fragile—Dainty yellow flowers, pretty glaucous foliage, 6in., 1/-.

Reptans—Deep yellow, 1/-.

IBERIS (Perennial Candytuft)—

Correaefolia—White flowers, very free, 1ft., 1/-.

Gibralterica—Lilac pink, 1½ft., 1/-.

JASIONE (Sheep's Bit Scabious)—

Humilis—Fluffy heads of lavender blue, very desirable, 9in., 1/6.

Perennis—Pale blue, 6 to 9in., 1/6.

KALANCHOE—

Globulifera—Bright scarlet Bouvardia-like flowers, remains in flower for many weeks, 12in., 1/6.

LINARIA (Toad Flax)—

Alpina—Purple with orange markings, dense tufts, 3in., 1/-.

Cymbalaria—Lilac blue, 3in., 1/-.

LINUM (Flax)—

Alpinum—Bright blue flowers, a dainty dwarf alpine, 6in., 1/-.

Narbonense—Charming sapphire blue, 18in., 1/3.

LITHOSPERMUM—

Heavenly Blue—Small flowers of richest gentian blue, splendid creeping plant, 1/6.

LOTUS, Peliorhyncus—Scarlet flowers and grey glaucous foliage, 1/6.

LYCHNIS (Campion)—

Alpina—Bright rose flowers in clusters, 4in., 1/-.

Pyrenaica—Pink flowers in clusters, 6in., 1/-.

ALPINE AND ROCK PLANTS (Continued)

LYSIMACHIA—

Mummularia (Creeping Jenny)—Bright yellow flowers, creeps or hangs, 1/-.

MARGYRICARPUS (Pearl Berry)—

Setosus—Small white flowers followed by glossy white berries in winter, prostrate evergreen, 3in., 1/3.

MENTHA—

Requienii—The Corsican Pigmy Mint, evergreen carpet for paths or crevices, very aromatic when crushed, 1in., 1/-.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM (Fig Marigold)—Well known trailer in several bright colors, 1/-.

MYOSOTIS (Forget-Me-Not)—

Rupicola—Dense clumps of deep blue flowers with yellowish eye, minute alpine form, 4in., 1/-.

NEPETA (Cat Mint)—

Mussini—Lavender, with grey foliage, 18in., 1/-.

Nervosa—Deep lavender, grey green foliage, 15in., 1/-.

NERTERA (Coral Berry)—

Depressa—Dense moss-like foliage with bright scarlet berries, 3in., 1/-.

NIEREMBERGIA (Cup Flower)—

Azurea—Deep azure blue, 2ft., 1/6.

Hippomanica—Deep lavender, yellow centre, very free flowering, 1/3.

Rivularis—Large open creamy-white flowers barely showing above its dense foliage, 3in., 1/6.

OMPHALODES (Navel Wort)—

Cappodocica—Dark blue flowers, large glossy leaves, strong grower, 9in., 1/3.

PENTSTEMON—

Heterophyllus—Sky blue flowers with rosy suffusion, semi-shrubby habit, 18in., 1/6.

PHLOX (Moss Pink or Alpine Phlox)—

Subulata Alba—Purest white, 4in., 1/-.

Subulata Rosea—Pale rose, with crimson eye, 4in., 1/-.

Subulata G. F. Wilson—Lovely mauve flowers, 4in., 1/3.

PLUMBAGO—

Larpentae—Heads of rich blue flowers, foliage turns bronze in autumn, 1/- and 1/6.

POLYGONUM Repens—Reddish brown foliage, small pink flowers, creeping habit. 1/-.

POTENTILLA (Cinque Foil)—

Fruticosa—Yellow, 15in., 1/-.

Gibson's Scarlet—Dazzling blood red flowers, 9in., 1/-.

Nepalensis—Rosy salmon, pretty, 9in., 1/-.

PRATIA (Fruiting Lobelia)—

Angulata—Dense carpet of foliage with pure white flowers, followed by crimson berries, creeping habit, 1/-.

PRIMULA—

Juliae—Ruby red flowers, with golden eye, very hardy and free, 3in., 1/-.

PUNICA (Pomegranate)—

Granatum Nana Fl. Pl.—Very dwarf, bright red double flowers, a fine miniature rock shrub, 15in., 2/- and 2/6.

ROCHEA—

Falcata—Bright scarlet flowers in dense flat heads, 1/6.

ROSEMARINUS (Rosemary)—

Prostrata—Dwarf compact blue flowers, 4in., 1/3 and 1/6.

SAGINA (Pearlwort)—

Glabra—Emerald moss covered with dainty white flowers, 1in., 1/-.

Pilifera Aurea—Golden foliage with small white flowers, 1in., 1/-.

SAPONARIA (Soapwort)—

Ocymoides—Myriads of rose-pink flowers; a rapid and pretty trailer, splendid for wall gardens, 6in., 1/-.

SAXIFRAGA (Rock Foil)—

Aizoon Lutea—Soft primrose yellow, 6in., 1/3.

Aizoon Minor—White, very dwarf, 4in., 1/-.

Cotyledon Pyramidalis—Rosette-like foliage, margined white, and huge sprays of elegant white flowers, 18in., 1/6.

Decipiens—White rosettes, foliage turning crimson in winter, 4in., 1/3.

ALPINE AND ROCK PLANTS (Continued)

SAXIFRAGA (Continued).

- Decipiens Bakerii*—Bright crimson, paling with age to deep rose, 4in., 1/3.
Decipiens Bathoniensis—Large crimson flowers passing to pink, evergreen foliage, 6in., 1/3.
Umbrosa (London Pride)—Dainty flesh pink flowers, rosette-like foliage, 6in., 1/6.
Umbrosa Primuloides, Elliott's Variety—Warm clear pink, very dainty and compact, 4in., 1/6.

SCUTELLARIA (Skull Cap)—

- Indica Japonica*—Spikes of mauve tufted foliage, 4in., 1/-.

SEDUM (Stone Crop)—

- Acre*—Deep yellow, foliage green shaded gold, 4in., 1/-.
Altissima—Yellow flowers on erect stems, 12in., 1/-.
Coeruleum—Pale azure blue, 3in., 1/-.
Ericoides—Pink white flowers, prostrate habit, 3in., 1/-.
Obtusatum—Yellow flowers, deep green foliage turning to bronze, 3in., 1/-.
Spathulatum Rubrum—Citron yellow flowers, deep red leaves, 3in., 1/-.
Spectabile Atropurpurea—Large trusses of carmine magenta; 18in., 1/6.

SEMPERVIVUM (House Leek)—

- Alpestris*—Starry white flowers on slender stems, 6in., 1/-.
Arachnoideum Rubrum (Cobweb House Leek)—Rosettes threaded with downy cobwebs, red flowers, 3in., 1/-.

SILENE (Catchfly)—

- Acaulis*—Stems of pink flowers on neat clumps of foliage, 3in., 1/6.
Schafta—Rosy carmine flowers in late summer, 6in., 1/-.

SISYRINCHIUM (Satin Flower)—

- Augustifolium*, *Bellum*—The Blue Eyed grass of North America, deep blue, 9in., 1/3.

SOLDANELLA (Blue Moon Flower)—

- Alpina*—Delightful blue alpine for cool site, 3in., 1/-.

THYMUS (Thyme)—

- Citriodorus Argenteus*—Silvery foliage variety, 1/-.

THYMUS (Continued).

- Citriodorus Aureus*—Golden foliage variety, 1/3.
Nitidus—Distinct species covered with rosy lilac flowers, 9in., 1/-.
Serpyllum—Creeping Thyme, delightful for carpeting, lilac flowers, 2in., 1/-.
Serphyllum Coccineum (Red Mountain Thyme)—Brilliant crimson; loves a sunny spot, 1/-.

TIARELLA (Foam Flower)—

- Cordifolia*—Clouds of dainty white flowers on graceful stems, 8in., 1/-.

TROLLIUS (Globe Flower).

- Golden Globe*—Rich deep golden flowers, globular, attractive and handsome, 18in., 1/6.
Ledebourii—Bright orange on tall stems, late summer, 2ft., 1/6.

TUNICA SAXIFRAGA—

- Pretty pink flowers and mossy foliage, distinct, 6in., 1/-.

VERBENA—

- Chamaedryfolia*—Vivid scarlet trailer, 6in., 1/- and 1/6.
Erinoides—Deep violet mauve, very free and rapid in growth, 9in., 1/-.

VERONICA (Speedwell)—

- Bidwilli*—Dainty white flowers in masses, prostrate habit, 4in., 1/-.
Lyallii—A small procumbent evergreen, 4in., 1/-.
Maritima—Clear blue, 12in., 1/-.
Pectinata—Pretty pale blue, grey foliage, creeping habit, 4in., 1/-.

- Shirley Blue*—Deep blue, 8in., 1/-.

- True Blue*—A cloud of brightest blue flowers, 12in., 1/-.

VIOLA—

- Bosniaca*—Rosy pink flowers in delightful profusion, 4in., 1/-.

ZAUSCHNERIA (Californian Fuchsia)—

- Californica*—Brilliant scarlet, splendid wall plant, 1ft., 1/6.

We have many other Rock Alpines in stock in limited quantities.

FRUIT TREES

For the home garden we grow just those varieties we consider most suitable for that purpose, but can supply also most commercial varieties. Price 1/6 & 2/-; Occasionally Selected Trees 2/6.

APRICOTS.

Oullins Early
Blenheim Moorpark
Tilton Large Early
ALMONDS (all Soft Shell).

Harriott's Seedling
Hatch's Nonpareil
I.X.L.

APPLES.

Delicious
Gravenstein
Granny Smith
Five Crown
Jonathan
Monroe's Favourite
Statesman
William's Favourite
Yates
Stewart's Seedling
Rome Beauty

CHERRIES (Price 2/6 each).

Bedford Prolific, Black
Twyford, Red
St. Margaret, Black

DAMSON

English

FIGS

Brown Turkey
White Genoa

GUAVA.

Purple Yellow

LOQUATS.

Sewell's Mammoth, grafted trees, 3 & 4 years. Makes also a fine ornamental tree. Extra large fruit. Big specimen trees in tins and balled, 5/- to 10/- each.

NECTARINES.

Cardinal
Early Rivers
Gold Mine
Newboy

PEARS.

Beurre Bosc
Howell
Williams' Bon Chretien
Winter Nelis
Packham's Triumph

PEACH.

Anzac
Briggs' Red May
Elberta
High's Early Canada
Pullar's Cling
Wiggins

PLUMS.

Angelina Burdett
Coes Golden Drop
Greengage
Grand Duke
John Birkly
Jefferson
Late Black Orleans
President
Prune (Sugar)
Red Cherry
Victoria

JAPANESE PLUMS.

Climax
Kelsey
October Purple
Santa Rosa
Satsuma
Wickson

QUINCE.

Missouri Mammoth

MULBERRIES.

Black English, 2/6 & 3/6.

WALNUTS.

English, 2/6
Wilson's Wonder (grafted) 7/6

PASSION FRUIT.

Eduis, pot grown, 1/-, 9/- doz.

Banana, 1/-.

Orangeade—A new variety; the same shape as the black variety, but a deep orange color, said to be a cross between the banana and the black passion fruit, 2/6.

RASPBERRIES.

Lloyd George, 1/-, 9/- doz.
The Prince 1/-, 9/- doz.

GRAPE VINES.

Black Muscat
Black Prince
Lady's Finger
Gordo Blanco
Red Prince
Waltham Cross

STRAWBERRIES, 4/- per 100

Melba
Wilson's Pride

RHUBARB.

Monarch—A fine English variety, 1/6 ea., 12/- dozen
Topps Winter, 1/- each, 9/- dozen.

Citrus Trees

LEMONS—Our Lemons are all budded plants and locally grown on our own farm. We have trees up to 6ft. high and 5ft. through. The varieties are Eureka and Cronins Seedless Lisbon. The latter is a splendid cropper, juicy and seedless. We consider this the best lemon grown. All trees are either balled or supplied in con-

tainers. They are available throughout the year. 5/-, 7/6, 10/- and 15/- each.

ORANGES—Washington Navel, established in pots, 5/-.

CUMQUATS—In pots, 5/-.

MANDARINS—In variety, 5/-, 7/6.



THE
Ormond Plant Farm
PTY. LTD.

Registered Office :
Ormond, S.E.9
(Near Melbourne)
Victoria, Australia.